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REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OFFICER

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1880.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Smith Townshend, M. D.

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J. C. McGinn.

ASSISTANT CLERKS.

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Will A. Short.
W. B. Jones.
R. M. Barr.
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A. E. Johnson, M. D.
H. E. Leach, M. D.
A. A. Marsteller, M. D.
B. M. Beall, M. D.

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REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: The following report, which I have the honor to transmit for your consideration, embraces the transactions of the health department during the year ending June 30, 1879, its first year under my supervision. Although it fell to my lot a few short weeks after my appointment as health officer to compile and forward a report of the operations of this department of the government, that report, or a considerable portion thereof, was taken from data collated by my predecessors in office. The facts which I now record have grown to be such under my own observation, and the suggestions and recommendations made are based upon personal experience.

No attempt at extended essay upon any subject will be made; only a statement of facts, plain and straightforward as possible, is intended. I trust the work accomplished during the period named, and the general results attendant upon our labors, may prove satisfactory to yourselves and the people whom we serve.

The following brief synopsis will show at a glance the nature and amount of work performed:

There were 18,775 nuisances reported and abated; 24,036 pounds of meat, 2,810 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 36,765 pounds of fish, and 17,828 bushels of oysters condemned as unfit for food; examinations and reports made on 2,275 citizens' complaints; orders issued for burials at public expense in 620 cases; examinations made to ascertain local cause of disease in 187 cases; 1,854 official letters upon all subjects written; 2,103 official notices issued; 73 cases referred to the attorney for prosecution under our ordinances; 5,397 animals impounded; 6,415 dead animals, 6,463 tons of garbage, and 24,667 barrels of night soil removed from the District; 382 deaths referred to the coroner for investigation; 4,601 permits for burial issued, and the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, together with the issuance of weekly and monthly bulletins, conducted.

The accompanying tabular statement (Table A) shows, by months, the nature and number of nuisances which have been acted upon.

TABLE A.—*Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Nature of nuisance.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Alleys	31	119	40	20	33	28	3	24	26	38	61	30	453
Areas	2	5	1	5	2	4	......	4	......	5	26	2	56
Ashes	6	3	......	......	18	25	4	14	53	99	47	46	315
Cellars	3	56	21	15	9	8	8	......	5	12	19	13	169
Drainage, defective	6	114	48	49	81	48	31	40	89	77	82	60	725
Excavations	1	7	......	1	1	......	1	1	3	......	......	......	15
Factories, soap	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	5
Garbage	4	13	6	6	3	5	13	9	8	4	4	13	88
Gutters	11	31	47	30	24	3	......	......	4	1	15	12	178

TABLE A.—*Consolidated report of nuisances for the year ending June* 30, 1879—Continued.

Nature of nuisance.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Hog-pens	....	25	3	5	......	5	......	......	1	......	8	2	49
Houses, filthy	..	14	4	2	4	18	8	14	17	24	26	15	146
Houses, unfit for habitation	23	48	46	20	26	3	33	9	28	9	21	42	308
Houses, slaughter	....	5	3	......	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	3	14
Houses, no privy	....	6	4	3	2	4	8	7	2	2	7	5	50
Hydrants	....	1	3	5	8	5	......	......	1	4	2	2	31
Lots, filthy	19	75	71	45	43	20	10	1	34	5	15	19	357
Lots, stagnant water	19	41	37	13	11	5	1	......	3	22	26	10	188
Manure	7	14	15	5	11	3	3	......	9	7	25	8	107
Markets, public	....	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Miscellaneous	34	44	33	40	78	74	57	42	84	65	85	124	760
Pumps	....	2	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	6
Pipes, water	1	6	2	......	10	2	2	......	1	1	4	2	31
Ponds	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	2	1	7
Privies, filthy	48	134	158	212	358	301	443	413	513	467	472	432	3,951
Privies, dilapidated	5	20	29	23	39	19	5	8	25	17	8	6	204
Privies, full	117	428	409	599	731	517	569	506	612	581	681	577	6,327
Privies, leaky boxes	59	96	83	99	118	38	33	28	76	61	84	128	903
Roofs, leaky	2	37	20	25	72	24	32	32	36	23	14	14	331
Sewers	9	33	17	9	17	12	23	15	11	25	28	13	212
Sewers, connection	7	63	36	52	21	15	3	10	51	10	32	17	317
Stables	12	24	10	5	11	11	9	5	11	10	28	5	141
Stables, cow	15	33	14	6	6	4	......	1	6	7	10	2	104
Streets, filthy	6	7	6	7	......	2	......	......	......	2	4	6	40
Streets, need repair	1	3	5	4	......	......	......	......	1	......	37	1	52
Traps, sewer	9	26	24	22	19	8	20	3	27	6	26	29	219
Yards	19	83	49	73	195	132	100	105	239	266	238	220	1,719
Yards, cow	....	6	3	7	1	1	......	......	......	4	......	1	23
Vaults, privy	2	4	11	......	......	1	......	2	......	1	2	......	23
Water-closets	7	16	5	5	9	9	15	10	15	25	10	23	149
Total	486	1,645	1,264	1,413	1,961	1,356	1,437	1,304	1,994	1,882	2,149	1,884	18,775

First upon this list come the

ALLEYS.

In 453 cases have alleys been reported as nuisances. These, in a majority of instances, are the populated alleys in the more densely-settled portions of our cities. Some few among the unimproved are occasionally reported, but the great trouble is with the inhabited alleys. When an alley is properly paved, and bordered only with the out-buildings and stables of adjoining property, it is generally found clean, and can be kept in good condition by the weekly or semi-monthly visits of the sweepers, and the efforts of the inspector; but in the populated alleys it is different; drainage is generally effected by the placing of a sewer-trap, or drop, at the mouth or entrance, to which all wash-water, &c., is directed by a surface-drain having but slight fall. Into this drain all slops, wash-water, &c., must go, and into such waste material a considerable quantity of animal and vegetable matter is apt to find its way The license to deposit waste-water becomes an incentive to throw. refuse, garbage, &c., and often, twenty-four hours after cleaning, we find these alleys again in a filthy condition. The drains become obstructed by small deposits, and the waste-water, &c., soon accumulates and becomes offensive. Now, if these alleys could have sewers extended their entire length, then we could compel connections to be made from property bordering thereon, and thereby avoid the nuisances which are now created by surface-drainage and soil saturation.

If the alleys can be kept dry, then keeping them clean becomes an easy matter. I would recommend, in all instances where it can be done, that the sewers be extended the entire length of the populated alleys.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Many nuisances are created by defective drainage; the number of such coming to our notice during the year aggregated 725. Most of these cases arise in localities where the population has pushed beyond the sewers to where they must depend upon surface drainage for disposal of their waste-water, &c. In such cases it is often very difficult to obtain a satisfactory abatement of the nuisance, and complainants hasten to condemn the health officer for not performing impossibilities. I find there are many persons who think it perfectly natural and requisite that we should make water run up hill on their neighbors' premises or prevent it finding its level on their own. It is curious to observe the unreasonable obstinacy of some persons in complaining without cause, and the meek endurance of others in aggravated cases.

I find the experience of a brother health officer in this respect conveys a pretty accurate picture:

"The health office is necessarily the focus of complaints about nuisances. If any citizen considers himself aggrieved by his neighbor, on account of unpleasant smells or other sources of annoyance, he goes to the department which has charge of such matters. Mrs. Flanagan throws slops in the alley, and Mrs. Saurteig rushes to the commissioner of health and demands that her dirty neighbor shall be declared a nuisance. A studious clergyman is disturbed in his pious meditations by a stable in the rear of his library, and writes an elaborate epistle to the health officer demonstrating by logic and quotations from scripture that there is no hope of heaven for a man who keeps himself unclean on earth. A lawyer sends an indictment against his landlord for allowing a vault on his premises to become foul. A merchant complains that the odor of a hog-pen reaches his new mansion. A pauper brings a piece of tainted meat, supplied by the contractor for furnishing provisions to the poor, and asks for the protection of the proper officer. One is distressed with the sickening smell of a neighboring soap-factory. Another brings wormy flour purchased at a grocery. Mrs. Pickle comes to scold about Mrs. Fidget, who lets her hens run at large in the back yards of her neighbors. Doctor Teufelsdrock demands that the commissioner shall suppress a certain blacksmith who has the impudence to practice medicine. A gentleman with a scientific turn of mind has discovered the 'cadaver of a dead hen'—I quote his words—in the street, and lectures the department for permitting such things. A whole delegation of citizens complain that the alley in the rear of their lots is filled with garbage and mud. A meek man seeks redress against a neighbor whose foul vault stains through a thick wall into the very room where he sleeps in the basement of his house. A widow in weeds sobs while she narrates that her landlord lets stagnant water stand two feet deep in the cellar of the house where she lives. A patient laborer brings a cup of milk, alive with *bacteria*, from the 'dairy' of Herr Gotlos, who keeps his cows shut up in an unventilated stable and feeds them with nothing 'still slops,' and wants to know if that is what makes his children sick. A Grand Avenue 'nob,' whose nose is still turned up in memory of 'odoriferous vapors,' demands that the commissioner of health shall

instantly suppress several great packing houses in which half a million of money is invested. And so on to the end of a long chapter."[*]

But to return to our question of defective drainage. We find many persons who stoutly oppose our efforts at securing proper drainage of their yards, and refuse to recognize any necessity for our insisting upon such being done. If there is no sewer with which easy connection can be had, they consider us transcending our duty if we order the construction of underground drains to convey surface and slop water to the most convenient paved conduit or out-of-the-way place of deposit.

"One of the first duties of the sanitary engineer when carrying out his works is to render the ground upon which any dwellings stand free from subsoil water within a recognized depth of their foundations. It is only by such means that the ground is made capable of supporting the incumbent outer air in such a state of purity (as indicated by the amount of carbonic acid it contains) that it shall always be available for the dilution of the air within dwellings.

"Perhaps the most fruitful source of impurity in the air in dwellings is the damp condition of the ground immediately beneath and adjacent to them, which often becomes saturated with liquid filth by the too-frequent practice of throwing the slops of dwellings upon the surface of yards or gardens, or, what produces nearly as bad a condition, by heaping upon it solid house-refuse of all sorts, to be washed into the soil by the rain-fall, and to give off effluvia from their accumulated heaps, or to spread their minute particles into the air to be taken into the lungs by respiration. It is when such a state of things exists that malaria may be said to surround the dwelling and render the outer air unfit for dilution of the inner air. The malaria which prevails in certain countries can hardly be dissimilar in some respects to the air which exists over 'excrement-sodden' ground and refuse-covered yards, though the effect may be worse in a hot than in a moderately cool climate like our own. In both, the absence of under-drainage is the primary cause of evil, and, in both, a soil aërated by under-drainage would, to a certain extent, oxidize the organic matters it contains and greatly prevent the generation of miasma. That this object is one of the most important which can engage the attention of the sanitary engineer cannot be denied, when it is shown, on the authority of Dr. De Chaumont, that long-continued exposure to bad air tends to the production of scrofula and consumption, of which latter disease it is, as already stated, probably the most efficient cause; that it promotes enteric fevers; that it fosters ailment of the respiratory organs, such as catarrh, bronchitis, and pneumonia; that it is frequently the cause of inflammation of the eyes, and that it adds to the spread of small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and the like, while it renders the rapid cure of wounds and sores of all kinds a work of great difficulty."[†]

SOAP FACTORIES.

In my report of last year I called attention to the necessity for legislation covering the subject of soap-factories, rendering establishments, &c. That these pestilential nuisances should still be allowed to remain in the densely populated sections of our city—one within a stone's throw of the Patent and Post Offices, and another almost under the shadow of the President's house—is a stigma upon the capital city in this advanced

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[*] Report of O. W. Wright, A. M., M. D., Health Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[†] Sanitary Engineering: J. Bailey Denton.

and advancing age of sanitary reform. The subject is fully covered in the health ordinances, but, unfortunately for the suffering citizens in the immediate vicinity of these nuisances, a decision of the supreme court of the District has rendered us virtually powerless to take further action without amendment to existing laws. This was urged last spring, but owing to the short session of Congress and press of other business, no action could be had.

I trust we may be more fortunate at the coming session, and that another year may find our community ridded of these noisome pest-houses.

GARBAGE.

By reference to the table it is found that 88 nuisances stand credited to the account of "garbage." These, however, do not include the complaints upon that fertile subject. Garbage, during the past year, has brought us much trouble and abundant correspondence. The contract was awarded in August, 1878, to John McCauley, who made a miserable failure in the attempt at its execution. It was found necessary to report him for neglect in the performance of his duties and failure to comply with the terms of his contract, whereupon it was turned over to Mr. H. Clay Jones. Under his management things went well for a while, but when the warm season, with its glut of vegetables and large increase of garbage, came on, complaints began to reach us in number, citing cases of neglect of the collector.

Investigation into these cases and a careful survey of the manner in which work was being conducted revealed the necessity for an increase in the force and its efficiency. The attention of the contractor was called to this fact, and additions to his force were made from time to time. Relief was thus obtained, but the service was not performed satisfactorily during the summer months. There seemed to be a lack of system and a disregard of appearance in the performance of the work, which will not be tolerated another year. The uniform wagons required by the contract were not supplied and barrels not kept tidy and well covered; there were evidences of carelessness in attention to citizens' complaints, and lack of energy in removing cause thereof. These things and others I hesitated to report, thinking that a little experience would enable the contractor to see and overcome defects and obstacles. In the future, however, I propose that the contractor for collection of garbage, whoever he is or may be, shall be held strictly to the letter of his contract, and any failure to comply therewith will be promptly reported. The removal of garbage during nine months of the year is comparatively an easy matter, but during the other three months hard work, constant watchfulness, and careful supervision are requisite to the satisfactory performance of the duty. The competition in attempting to secure this contract has, I think, resulted in its letting at a figure too low to enable the contractor to perform this work properly for the compensation, unless some profit comes from the utilization of the material. I think the garbage should be collected daily during the months of July, August, and September, and would recommend, if possible, that some such arrangement be effected. It shall be my earnest endeavor another year to prevent the recurrence of last summer's trouble.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

The condemnation of shanties and huts unfit for human habitation, which disfigure and disgrace certain sections of Washington, is a subject which has received my earnest attention and in which some progress is being made. During the year 308 of these structures, found with leaky roofs, damp walls, defective drainage, no water supply, overcrowded, in many instances, with insufficient air space, and no ventilation, have been condemned, and either placed in good condition or removed. It is from these huts, which sprang up from the remains of old barracks and camps, that comes the alarming mortality among our negro population, as stated in my last report.

> The District of Columbia has a large pauper element, brought to her by certain peculiar causes which have affected no other city. There are forty thousand negroes in the District, a majority of whom flocked to the seat of government just after the war, expecting to gain an easy livelihood and find perpetual employment at the hands of those who gave them freedom. But a reaction came, and with it came hard times, and these people found that freedom had its trials and tribulations as well as its joys and pleasures. Once imbued with a love of the excitement of city life, they were loth again to return to farm and field, and they have remained in the shanties and huts which fill the alleys and back streets of Washington and Georgetown. Poorly clad, ill-fed, and surrounded by filth and squalor, they fall an easy prey to disease, and are a constant care to the health authorities.

Many of these people are "squatters," in huts on what were ten years ago the city "commons," but now built up in many places with fine residences. Difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting them removed, but the advance, although slow, is a sure one. It is a source of congratulation to note the improvement which follows our footsteps in this work. Scores and scores of handsome buildings can be pointed out today standing upon the sites whence old hovels and rookeries have been removed by the exertion of the health authorities. The condemnation of these shanties always, in the end, redounds to the benefit of those who have occupied them. They find better quarters at a slight advance in rent, and soon become reconciled to the "tyranny" of the health officers. Dr. James B. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, gives some interesting facts upon the displacement of population by the condemnation and displacement of dwellings in that city. Five hundred and sixty houses were condemned, and 2,100 persons thereby forced to change location and find other habitations. These persons were mostly of the laboring classes, and in tracing the effect of the enforced changes he finds that 70 per cent. found houses equally near, if not nearer, to their work than before, at but a slight advance in rent. The old dwellings were the poorest in the market—poorest because of age, disrepair, and defect in the essentials of health and comfort; therefore the cheapest. There is nothing in this increase of rental imposed on these families which is not the every-day experience of people who abandon the use of the inferior, adulterated article for the superior, genuine. They have to pay more, but find it cheaper in the end. He finds that the change induced is not local, but general in its operations. When the reconstruction is completed, the people who occupy the new houses do not belong to the class displaced, but to the class above them, into whose cast-off houses the displaced class will go. Thus a general upward and outward movement is effected, affecting all classes ultimately.

LOTS.

Lots filthy and lots containing stagnant water, are two headings under which we find respectively 357 and 188 nuisances. A great many lots containing stagnant water were filled or drained last spring, and about the only nuisances of the kind now remaining are those on property for which no owners can be found, or those where the owners are non-residents and service of notices upon them cannot be obtained. Attention was invited last year to the necessity for obtaining legislation covering the subject of nuisances on property of non-residents. This necessity is felt more and more every year, and there are many persons who indignantly refuse to take this, our only plea, for not accomplishing the abatement of nuisances from which they suffer.

Filthy lots are numerous and, as a class, give us more trouble in securing their abatement than almost any other nuisances. Open lots are considered by the general public as designed to receive filth of all kinds when it becomes necessary that the same be removed from an inclosure. Owners, whom we are forced to hold responsible, when notified, become indignant and declare that the filth was put there by some one else and they know nothing about it; they "do not propose to clean up somebody else's dirt;" and then they inquire why we do not find out who committed the nuisance, and want to know "what the health department is good for anyhow." We are forced, for the sake of argument, to submit that the degree of usefulness of our department is very minute, but beg to ask if it would not be spreading half-a-dozen inspectors out rather thin to make them cover the thousand and one open lots in the District, and watch the same night and day to ascertain who dumped their ashes and garbage and *débris* of all kinds thereon. Then their indignation rises one peg higher, and they want to know if we expect *them* to stand on their lots all the time and keep people off or find out who commits the nuisance. We disclaim any such desire, and venture the suggestion that an inclosure would prevent recurrence of the nuisance, whereupon they want to know why Jones on their right and Smith on their left are not also notified to inclose; theirs are just as bad, &c. At this juncture it is suggested, by way of reasoning, that two wrongs do not constitute one right, and that a good citizen should always set a good example when an opportunity is afforded. This is, of course, scouted, and they go off blessing "such a blasted government anyway."

MANURE AND ITS REMOVAL.

The removal of manure at certain seasons of the year becomes a question of no small importance, and the perfection of a system which shall satisfactorily solve the problem of its disposal in an inoffensive manner must, in my opinion, be an accompaniment to, or portion of, some comprehensive plan for the removal and utilization of all our offals. When this is accomplished, then we shall have made one long stride forward in sanitary reform.

Last spring we had considerable trouble in effecting the abatement of a serious nuisance caused by the accumulation of large deposits of manure on the open square south of N street south, and bordering the west bank of the James Creek Canal, in close proximity to the wall of the Washington Arsenal grounds. This section had become a place of general deposit for manure collected from all parts of the District by parties who shipped it twice a year to farmers down the Potomac. Heaping it up in large piles during the summer and winter, it was left to rot until the shipping season—spring and fall.

Of course large quantities of refuse of all kinds, in addition to stable manure, found its way to such dumping-ground and the result was a serious nuisance, complained of by all residents in the vicinity surrounding. A regular and thriving business was being conducted by the parties and they were loath to remove when so directed by this office. They resorted to various means to effect delays and made all sorts of promises, until finally the case was brought up in the police court and they were ordered by the court to comply with the health officer's instructions within a certain number of days. Thus the abatement of the nuisance was effected.

A manure-depot, however, situated at some point on our river front where it would not prove offensive, is, in my opinion, one of the sanitary necessities. So long as there is not some such place recognized and authorized by the authorities, minor nuisances will continue to be committed on the commons and open lots. There should be a regular depot for the disposal of all refuse material taken from yards, stables, &c., and all persons removing such material should be required to deliver same at this depot under penalty of fine. This would keep such materials out of the holes and excavations on open lots, and prevent the filling of land below grade with refuse destined to decay and at some future period prove injurious to the health of persons occupying dwellings erected on such ground. In connection with the subject of the removal of manure I would invite attention to the necessity for the erection of an

OFFAL DEPOT

at some point convenient to transportation routes by rail and water. One of the first steps necessary to a satisfactory performance of the work of removing offal is the erection of suitable buildings for receiving same, and the construction of all necessary appliances for cleaning and keeping these buildings free from offense. The present location of the depot for receipt and shipment of offal is unsatisfactory for several reasons. It is, in the first place, but a few old sheds erected by the contractor; it is in too close proximity to a thickly-populated section; it has none of the appliances necessary for keeping it in sanitary condition; and, lastly, dependence has to be placed upon tides in getting off the refuse, while there is no means whatever available for transportation by rail should navigation be closed at any time. I would recommend that an appropriation sufficient to cover the expense of erecting such buildings be asked of Congress, and that if possible the work be carried to completion during the coming year. The following table shows the amount of offal removed during the year:

Months.	Number of dead animals.	Tons of garbage.	Barrels of night-soil.
1878.			
July	663	410	1,030
August	1,137	1,795	2,762
September	702	1,041	2,493
October	648	223½	2,243
November	487	280½	2,370
December	472	652	2,123
1879.			
January	440	340	1,566
February	343	169	1,029
March	420	239	1,536
April	212	294	1,698
May	438	517	3,420
June	453	502	2,397
Total	6,415	6,463	24,667

PUMPS AND PUMP-WATER.

An examination of the pump-water of our cities has been commenced, but I am unable at the present time to give any satisfactory report thereon. As far as proceeded with, results have proven very satisfactory, much less organic matter being found than was contemplated. I hope I may be able in a future report to furnish some interesting facts relative to the well-water used by so many of our people, and trust that the facts recorded may tend to vindicate this much traduced beverage. I am a firm friend of the pumps, and would much prefer seeing measures taken to protect rather than condemn them. Pure shallow well-water is second only to pure spring-water, devoid of all metallic impurities, in point of wholesomeness for drinking purposes. All waters contain some organic matter; it is only those with an excess which are objected to, and more especially those containing animal organic matter which is especially subject to putrefactive change. The examination of drinking-water forms a very important portion of the duty of those who engage in a crusade against preventable disease. The health officer should be able to answer, in every case where a physician may desire to interrogate, as to the wholesomeness of a water. Many diseases have been traced to impure water as their source, and many may be in future warded off by having the people informed as to the exact character and constituents of the water which they use.

"The most rough and ready way that has been employed for ascertaining whether or not a water is polluted with organic matter is to partly fill a clean bottle with a sample of it, and then having violently shaken the same, to take a hearty sniff of the air of the bottle which has been agitated with the water. If the air smells sweet and fresh the absence of an injurious amount of organic matter is inferred and *vice versa.* It is very easy thus to distinguish between river and spring water; and a very impure water which may exhibit no fault to the eye, may frequently disclose to the olfactory nerves the fact of its pollution. If no smell is observed in this manner, some may be observed on gently warming the water; and if none then, the addition of a few grains of caustic potash may render it apparent."*

PRIVIES.

It will be seen by reference to the table that in number "privies" far outstrip every other class of nuisances. This is explained by the fact that they are mostly used by the poorer classes who have constantly to be watched and notified to clean them when filled. The "privy-box" system in vogue in this city, while open to objection, is far superior to the old "vault" system, and to it I think is mainly due the good showing of our pump-water as compared with that of our sister city of Baltimore. The fœcal matter here being received in close boxes above ground and removed regularly does not saturate the soil and pollute the water of our wells. If we could only impress upon those persons who are compelled to use privy boxes the efficacy of dry earth or ashes liberally supplied daily, after use, in rendering these receptacles free from offense, one great source of complaint would be removed. Dry earth or dry ashes can be easily obtained by all and if a box of this material is always kept at hand and regularly used in the privy it can be kept free from offense.

HOUSE-DRAINAGE, SEWER-GAS, DEFECTIVE PLUMBING.

If there is one subject which demands more than another the special attention of the health officers of cities at this time, that subject is house-drainage. It is hardly necessary for me to give here a scientific essay upon sewer-gas, or to dwell at length upon the results which attend its escape into dwellings. The press has been doing such good work in this direction of late years that very few persons can claim entire ignorance regarding its deadly effect, and the necessity for providing against its intrusion. What remains for the sanitarian, however, is to warn an indolent public against resting in the fancied security of contrivances for the repulse of this arch enemy, which recent research and a better insight have proven to be worthless in the fulfillment of the purposes desired. A few years ago it was considered all sufficient upon constructing a water-closet in a house to place under the bowl a piece of bent pipe made to hold half an inch or so of water, which was to act as a barrier against all gas, no matter what the pressure under which it was held in the sewers. Numbers and numbers of water-closets erected after this manner were put in houses in this city, and some of them are doubtless still remaining, the occupants resting easy in the belief that their sewers are "trapped."

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* Sanitary examinations water, air, and food: Fox.

Improvements soon began to be made in the sewer-trap line, and all kinds of patented devices, many with more or less merit, *as traps*, were placed in the market. All the trap-makers seemed to be inspired with the single idea of holding back the gases, and it is only within a recent period that measures have been taken to afford a means of egress for this gas and ventilate as well as trap the sewers. I think it is safe to say that of the thousands of houses in the District of Columbia which have house sewer-connections, scarcely one hundred can be found which have any vent for these sewers outside the house rooms.

The water-carriage system for removal of excreta is certainly best, both as regards its healthfulness and economy. It is prompt, cleanly, and convenient, but its successful application depends solely and entirely upon attendant conditions, which demand constant, faithful, and scrupulous observance. Proper construction of house-sewers is the first thing to be observed; a uniform and abundant water supply, properly applied, is next demanded; trapping and thorough ventilation are the next requisites; and lastly, though not leastly, is the education of servants into the belief that sewers are not made for the disposal of *everything* in the refuse line.

Sanitary literature during the past two or three years has taken a much wider range, and progressive writers are correcting errors, going deeper into their subjects and furnishing the age comprehensive reports of their research.

The vague generalities which marked the language of our sanitary instructors a few years since is giving place to lucid argument and explicit direction. To tell us that such and such a thing must be "properly" done will no longer be tolerated. Progress has been rapid of late, and some of our prominent sanitary engineers have been frank to acknowledge their enlightenment and change of views.

Colonel Waring, one of the most eminent and experienced of American sanitary engineers, in an article in the July (1879) Atlantic, on "Recent modifications in sanitary drainage," says frankly that his articles written for the same magazine four years since are now quite out of date.

Just as much and more so is the drainage and plumbing of our houses erected a few years since. Reference to the table shows that during the year defects have been found in 317 house sewers. It is rare that an inspection of the drainage system of any house fails to reveal many and serious defects. In the city of Boston an examination of 718 dwellings in various parts of the city ascertained the fact that 337 had defective drainage, 334 insufficient trapping; 208 were found to contain offensive odors, and not one of the total had vent of any kind for soil pipe, trap or drain. Now, I have no doubt that an examination of the same number of dwellings in Washington or Georgetown would reveal fully as bad if not a worse condition of our house-drainage systems.

It is remarkable, too, what little attention is paid by many physicians to the surroundings of their patients and to preventive medicine in general. Dr. T. Prigden Teale, of Leeds, England, issued recently what he terms a *Pictorial Guide to Sanitary Defects*, illustrating the common defects in house-plumbing. He says:

"Having discovered and rectified one by one numerous defects in my own house and in property under my charge, and having further traced illness of patients under my charge to scandalous carelessness and gross dishonesty in drain-work, I became indignantly alive to the fact that very few houses are safe to live in. Moreover, the conviction struck deeply into my mind that probably one-third, at least, of the incidental illness of the kingdom, including much of childbed illness, and some of the fatal results of surgical operations in hospitals and private houses (surgical calamities, Sir James Pagent would call them), are the direct result of drainage defects, and therefore *can* and *ought* to be prevented. Preventive medicine has long been proclaiming such facts and long have we turned a deaf ear, and we of the medical profession in general are only just beginning to see the great reality of her teachings.

"If any one challenges this assertion in reference to my own profession, I will reply by the inquiry: How many medical men can he tell me of, who understand the sanitary condition of their own house, or have adequately ascertained that those conditions are, so far as knowledge at present goes, free from dangers to health? If, by any possibility, it could be brought about that every medical man in the kingdom should realize the necessity of looking into the state of his own house, and act upon that conviction, I feel certain that the discovery would be made in so great a proportion of instances that they are living over pent-up pestilence, that we should at once have an army of sanitarians, earnest and keen, to ferret out unsuspected sources of illness."

The first step to be taken towards securing perfection in our systems of house drainage is to secure the passage of laws requiring that such work be done under competent official supervision, and in accordance with certain regulations. The necessity for such legislation is evidenced by the fact that action is being taken in nearly every principal city in the country to secure the enactment of laws and ordinances governing the subject. The attention of Congress was called to the matter last winter, and the following bill passed the House of Representatives.

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That there shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on recommendation of the health officer, an inspector of plumbing for said District, whose duty it shall be, under direction of the health officer, to inspect all houses in course of erection, and pass upon the plumbing and sewerage of said houses, and the health officer of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized, under direction of the Commissioners, to execute and enforce regulations governing plumbing, house-drainage, and the ventilation of house-sewers, and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of said regulations, when promulgated, shall be punishable by a fine of from twenty-five to two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine to imprisonment for thirty days."

There is no class of work attendant upon the building of a structure intended for use as a human habitation which needs such careful supervision in the interest of the health and lives of those who may occupy it afterwards as does the work of the plumber.

"No fact rests upon a broader and more substantial basis of truth than that the gaseous emanations from decomposing sewage, commonly called sewer-gas, are a fruitful source of disease.

"Whatever the agency by which it works, we know that it comes with the power and potency of death; escaping into the free atmosphere, its deadly power is quickly destroyed by the oxidation of its organic poisons; but when it mingles with the confined air of our unventilated living and sleeping-rooms it retains its deadly power long enough to do its work effectually.

"Dr. Mapother, of Dublin, an eminent authority, states that there occur annually in England 140,000 cases of typhoid fever, of which 20,000 terminate fatally, which are clearly traceable to defective drainage and sewer-gas poisoning; and yet typhoid fever is only one of a long list of prevalent zymotic diseases.

"If we look for the cause of the large mortality from zymotic diseases in our cities, we find it principally in sewer-gas poisoning. Other causes operate to swell the total, but to bad plumbing work we may attribute the prevalence of pythogenic pneumonia, peritonitis, inflammatory rheumatism, typhoid and malarial fevers, croup, diphtheria, and many kindred diseases, which are almost epidemic in all our large cities.

"Unfortunately for the progress of sanitary reform, the difference between good and bad plumbing is usually so slight as to escape the notice of any but a trained expert, but it is commonly great enough to exert an active and far-reaching power for mischief."*

Let us follow the intelligent sanitary inspector in an examination of the pipe systems of an average New York (or Washington) house of the better class: "In the drainage system and its appurtenances we see dependence for the suppression of gases, often held under considerable pressure in the sewers, placed upon suppositious half-inch water seals in traps of such shape and so placed that they are likely to be emptied every hour in the day and stand empty during the night. We find that the foul sewer is provided with breathing-holes into our houses; that in dark, unventilated recesses adjoining our bedrooms are cheap and flimsy water-closets, wrong in principle and wholly unsatisfactory in operation, retaining so much of the filth passing into them that they become pestilential nuisances. In short, we find every condition so favorable to sewer-gas poisoning that we no longer wonder at the great mortality from diseases of pythogenic origin. As the plumbing work of our houses is commonly done, it would be better for most of us if we had to bring our water in buckets from a public hydrant and carry our waste to the culvert at the nearest street corner."

The plumbers' work is covered by the builder and at once hidden from sight. In a few months, sometimes weeks, the occupant of the house complains of an obstructed sewer, a leak in the soil-pipe, a troublesome odor that cannot be accounted for, or some other of the numerous evils that follow in the wake of "scamped" plumbing.

The inspector investigates and finds a pipe of insufficient size, the joints put together with common mortar instead of cement, improperly laid, so that joints have opened; a pipe, perhaps, broken in the laying and left with an opening for escape of gases; no trap, perhaps, under sink or closet, or the bath-tub connected with the soil-pipe below the trap.

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* House Drainage and Water Service: Bayliss.

The finding of defects in the private sewers of our houses is of everyday occurrence.

If the daily report of one of our inspectors is without such a case it is an exception. And this will continue so long as some law is not placed upon the statute-books making a misdemeanor of the reckless criminality which characterizes our plumbing work. I can earnestly say with a former health officer of this District—

"That such a law does not stand prominent upon the pages of the code of every city is a disgraceful reproach upon the intelligence and civilization of this present age. We would bring to speedy punishment the druggist who carelessly dispenses poison, or the grocer who fraudulently sells deleterious compounds, but permit a plumber, and pay him well, to open a direct communication between our chambers and the general receptacle of the foul drainage of our city, trusting to his honor for protection, and he goes unpunished for his fraudulent practices, while we ignorantly allow the health, life perhaps, of our family to be sacrificed by his neglect."*

Under this bill, if passed, an inspector would be appointed, whose duty it would be to see that every house erected in future should have the plumbing work done under certain wholesome regulations, regulations which would require the use of proper material, proper construction, adequate ventilation of sewers, and the employment of all proper means for the prevention of the return of poisonous gases from sewers into dwellings.

Is it not eminently necessary that the people have such protection? Is it not as necessary that a drain-pipe of proper size and thickness be put in as it is that the house should have a wall of certain thickness? Is it not as just that you should protect the people by having the safeguard of proper traps to shut out this deadly gas as it is that you should require them to build houses of certain material to protect them against the danger of fire? In short, if you make regulations to protect them against an open avowed enemy, is there not double necessity for barricading against one who lurks in the dark and strikes where we least expect.

The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer, a monthly journal published in the city of New York, and the best paper of its class in existence, in an editorial on this subject, says:

"The only practical and permanent remedy for this difficulty is to prevent bad work by having it inspected by a competent person. The authorities should allow no house to be occupied unless thus inspected. Where defective work is afterwards found, they should cancel the license of the plumber who did it; if he persists in such evil practices, then send him to the penitentiary, to learn the error of his ways. Certainly the evil is of sufficient magnitude, and prevention is both easier and better than cure."

Public attention has been largely drawn to this subject of late and expressions in favor of an official inspection of plumbing come from influential journals and experienced sanitarians on all sides. The common council of Baltimore has passed an ordinance covering this subject; Cincinnati and Chicago are agitating the question. The New York Journeymen Plumbers' Society propose petitioning the legislature for the appointment of such an inspector, and other cities are moving in the same direction.

There has been some question as to the best method of payment of such an officer, but in my opinion there should no hesitancy between the fee and the salary plans. The public is apt to look with disfavor, not to say suspicion, upon the feed officer, and then again there is an opportunity for overofficiousness. He should not be dependent upon any uncertainty for his living, and should be fearless in the discharge of his whole duty.

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* Dr. P. T. Keene: 4th Annual Rept. B. of H. D. C.

"An effort was made to amend the bill so that the inspector should be paid by fees collected from persons whose houses were inspected, but we are glad to say it was voted down, and provision will have to be made for payment by a salary. It is very undesirable that any public officer should be tempted to increase his labors in order to multiply his fees. The immediate effect of the fee-system would be to make the public suspicious of his disinterestedness.

"An official inspector of plumbing should be a man of capacity and of the strictest integrity, fearless in the discharge of his duty, and not dependent for his living upon an uncertainty.

"The majority of householders and builders would undoubtedly avoid utilizing his services if they thought they could thereby escape paying a fee. But if the cost of the service was paid out of the public money, no reasonable objection could be made to it.

"On the other hand, if an unscrupulous man received the appointment under the fee-system, he would very naturally be regarded as a "striker," and would prove to be only a burden upon the community. The service to be performed by an official inspector of plumbing is too important to allow any one to abuse the position, and we fear the fee-system would surely lead to such a result.*

The object to be sought in house-drainage is the provision of a permanent drainage-channel for the removal of all wastes offering little asperity for the adhesion of foul matter, swept from end to end by fresh air, absolutely separated by mechanical obstructions from the interior atmosphere of the house, and literally a section of out-doors brought for convenience within the walls of the house, open to receive the contents of the various waste-pipes brought to it, but securely closed against the return of its air. I believe that the next step in advance will be the establishment of means by which the whole length of the drainage-channel may be thoroughly flushed with clean water at least once in twenty-four hours."†

I will close this subject with the following:

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DRAINAGE OF EVERY HOUSE.‡

"In the light of present knowledge, the following seems to us the essential requirements for the drainage of every house. Time and further experience may suggest other features or modifications of these. We invite our readers to criticise or ask for more detailed explanation of any section not fully understood or concurred in.

"Every house-drain should have an inlet for fresh air entering at a point inside the main trap, and carried to a convenient location *out of doors*, not too near windows. §

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* Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.

† Colonel Waring's paper in July Atlantic.

‡ Plumber and Sanitary Engineer, September 1, 1879.

§ This pipe will relieve the smaller house-traps from pressure occasioned by a descending column of water that would otherwise be likely to force the seals of these traps. The air drawn through this inlet to the lower part of the drainage system assists the circulation within the drains, and is essential to insure the diffusion of the gases generated within them.

"A trap should be placed on every main drain to disconnect the house from the sewer or cesspool. In places liable to unusual pressure from the sewer it should be a double trap, with vent from between the two traps, running up full size above the roof; or, where the pressure from sewer is only occasional and the rigor of climate will permit, this vent may be carried to the sidewalk or area, at a safe distance from windows. If the first trap is forced, the gas can gain easier exit through this pipe than through the second trap.

"Every vertical soil or waste pipe should be extended at least full size through the roof.

"No traps should be placed at the foot of vertical soil-pipes to impede circulation.

"Traps should be placed under all sinks, basins, baths, wash-trays, water-closets, &c., and as near to these fixtures as practicable.

"All traps under fixtures, wherever practicable, should be separately ventilated, in order to guard against siphonage. Such vent-pipes should not branch into a soil-pipe below where any drainage entered it. In some cases it is preferable to carry it to outer air independently.*

"Rain-water leaders should not be used as soil-pipes, and, when connected with house-drains, they should be made of cast iron in preference to galvanized sheet-iron or tin, there being less liability of corrosion. Joints should be gas and water tight, to preclude possibility of drain-air entering open windows.

"No safe-waste should connect with any drain, but it should be carried down independently to a point where its discharge would indicate the existence of a leak or any overflow above.

"No waste from a refrigerator should be connected with a drain.

"Unless the water supply is ample, so that it will rise to every part of a building, insuring at all times the proper flushing of fixtures and traps, a cistern should be provided into which the water will rise at night or into which it may be pumped. Said cistern should be large enough to hold an ample daily supply, be kept clean, covered, and properly ventilated. The overflow-pipe from it should *never* be run into any drain *under any circumstances.* The supply for drinking-water should not be drawn from it, but from a direct supply, *i. e.*, direct from the street main.

"Water-closets should not be supplied directly from street pressure or by a pipe from which branches are taken for drinking-water. Where the valve-closets are preferred to those that are supplied from a small cistern immediately ever them, then the supply should be taken to a storage-tank, from which it can be conveyed to the valves on the closets, thereby insuring an equable pressure and securing more reliability in their working.

"All drain-pipes within a house should be of metal in preference to stoneware, owing to the liability of the latter to crack and the difficulty of keeping the joints tight. It is best to run them along the cellar-wall or ceiling, with a good incline. They should never be hidden underground, as then leaks will not be perceptible. In some places it is common to paint pipes white, so that any leakage will show itself to the most careless observer.

"All drains should be kept at all times free from deposit, and if this cannot be effected without flushing, special flushing arrangements should be provided, so as to effectually remove all foul matter from the house-drains to the public sewers.

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* The extension of soil-pipe, full size, through the roof is not a certain protection against siphonage of traps branching into it, and no protection when traps are on a horizontal pipe a distance from the vertical soil-pipe.

"All drains should be laid in a straight line, with proper falls, and should be carefully jointed and made water-tight. No right-angled junction should be allowed, except in the case of a drain discharging into a vertical shaft.

"No drain should be constructed so as to pass under a dwelling-house, except where absolutely necessary; and then it should be constructed of cast-iron pipes, with lead-calked joints laid so as to be readily accessible for inspection, and ventilated at each end.

"Whenever dampness of site exists, it should be remedied by laying subsoil drains, which should not pass directly to the sewer, but should have a suitable break or disconnection.

"Water-supply and drain pipes should be concentrated as much as possible, and not scattered about a buildihg. Horizontal pipes are objectionable.

"Plumbing fixtures should not be hidden behind walls and partitions, where their condition is never apparent. They ought properly to be open to view, and so situated that any leak would be readily detected. It is also well to have a plan of the plumbing of each house for the tenant's or owner's convenience and guidance in any emergency.

"In planning house-drains, they should be got outside the walls of the house as quickly as possible, so that there may be few joints of pipe and the smallest chance of leakage from defects or accidents, taking proper precautions in locating to guard against freezing."

SEWER-TRAPS.

Two hundred and nineteen sewer-traps were reported during the year as having become nuisances. These were mainly the drops or catch-basins at street corners or the mouth of alleys, which become filled with refuse, street washings, &c., material which, containing more or less vegetable matter, soon decomposes and becomes offensive.

In this connection I would repeat the words of my letter of March 27, 1879, urging the necessity for providing some less offensive means for cleaning sewer-traps:

"The present mode is very defective and has always been objectionable. The contents of these traps or "drops" is always offensive in the extreme, especially those situated at the mouth of the populated alleys; animal and vegetable matter of all kinds finds its way into them, and not unfrequently fœcal matter is found as a component of the reeking mass removed. The material is taken up by means of buckets and shovels, dumped on the surface, thence transferred to open carts, and drawn through our streets to the place of final deposit, free to disseminate its effluvia on the route. It is one of the few remaining relics of a bygone age in Washington, and should not be longer tolerated. These traps are in many instances situated under the windows of our best residences, and the occupants have come to look with abhorrence upon each return of the period for cleaning. There is no reason, I think, why they should not be cleaned in as inoffensive manner as our privy vaults, and I earnestly hope that the serious nuisance which must follow their cleaning by the present system may be obviated by the introduction of more approved means ere the approach of another warm season."

TABLE C.—*Unwholesome food condemned during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Description.	Months.												Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beef .... lbs.	1, 523	2, 103	1, 234	398	177	149	56	31	223	376	3, 982	2, 113	12, 365
Veal .... do..	40	196	189	53	776	1, 165	1, 294	1, 328	518	2, 099	876	172	8, 706
Mutton .... do..	8	109	137	....	157	70	......	650	3, 464	259	254	330	5, 438
Bacon, ham, and pork .... lbs.	371	423	148	349	1, 384	1, 975	54	54	179	365	157	140	5, 599
Birds, rabbits, and squirrels .... No.	......	......	56	10	309	......	72	12	......	......	......	......	459
Poultry .... lbs.	......	......	75	....	867	389	100	97	313	87	......	......	1, 928
Eggs .... doz.	105	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	13	......	......	......	118
Potatoes ..... bush.	......	......	......	....	68¾	132⅜	61⅝	13⅛	11¼	8½	14¼	6	316⅛
Beans, pease, and onions ..... bush.	1	......	......	....	6¾	½	1¼	......	......	......	29¾	131½	170¾
Beets, radishes, and asparagus, bunches	15	8	......	....	20	10	40	......	......	......	611	51	755
Cabbage and lettuce ...... heads.	......	312	612	170	381	240	622	343	320	543	707	1, 223	5, 473
Squashes and pumpkins .. No.	......	......	......	67	167	184	114	21	......	......	......	79	632
Corn .... doz.	......	85½	675	308	51	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1, 119½
Cucumbers ... doz.	27½	28	221	98½	......	......	......	......	......	......	37½	402	814½
Egg-plants .... No.	56	284	837	440	123	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1, 740
Potatoes and turnips .... bush.	......	7½	......	13½	24	18¼	14½	3⅛	9¼	¼	2½	......	92⅞
Kale .... bbls.	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	1	26	27	......	54
Apples .... bush.	......	......	......	....	4	6⅞	9⅜	13⅜	13⅛	4¼	12¼	......	63¼
Watermelons	......	778	3, 673	....	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4, 455
Cantaleups	......	1, 526	3, 954	594	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6, 074
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables ..... bush.	......	22	99	36½	32⅞	36⅞	50	47⅛	102	115	170¾	114	826¼
Cheese .... lbs.	......	......	327	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	327

THE INSPECTION OF FOOD.

This service is considered by many to rank as first in importance among the duties of the health officer. Upon the wholesomeness of those three great necessaries of life, meat, flour, and vegetables, the public health to a great extent depends, and the health authorities of a city should be so armed with authority and means as to be able to render impossible, the sale for food of any diseased or unsound meat, impure flour, or unripe, overripe, or decomposing vegetables. The present method of inspecting meats only after being brought upon the market stalls is not satisfactory. There is urgent necessity for the establishment of abattoirs and the execution and enforcement of rules and regulations governing the inspection and slaughter of animals intended for food. Aside from the question of abating the nuisances now created by slaughter-houses, the

INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK

previous to their slaughter is necessary as the first step toward perfecting the system in the prevention of the sale of unwholesome food. Until we can control the great sources of supply and absolutely prevent unsound meats reaching our markets the service will not accomplish the results desired.

Mr. John Gamgee, in a report of examinations made at the request of the English Government, expresses the belief that as much as one-fifth of the common meat of the country, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, comes from animals which are considerably diseased. The following is a digest of his examinations:

"Horned cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are, much oftener than not, slaughtered on account of the disease, and when slaughtered are commonly (except their lungs) eaten, and this even though the lung disease has made such progress as notably to taint the carcass; that animals affected with foot and mouth disease are not often slaughtered on account of it, but if slaughtered are uniformly eaten; that animals affected with anthracic and anthracoid diseases, especially swine and horned cattle, are (except their gangrenous parts) very extensively eaten; that the presence of parasites in the flesh of an animal never influences the owner against selling it for food; that carcasses too obviously ill-conditioned for exposure in the butcher-shop, are abundantly sent to the sausage-makers, or sometimes pickled and dried; that specially diseased organs will often, perhaps commonly, be thrown aside, but that some sausage-makers will utilize the most diseased organs which can be furnished them; that the principal alternative on a large scale to the above-described human consumption of diseased carcasses is that, in connection with some slaughtering establishments, swine (destined themselves presently to become human food) are habitually fed on the offal and scavenge of the shambles, and devour, often raw and with other abominable filth, such diseased organs as are below the sausage-makers' standard of usefulness."*

Perhaps, taken as a rule, this statement would not prove true of the average slaughtering establishment in this District, but there are practices cited (notably the latter two) which would apply to some of our slaughter-houses. At any rate the opportunity is afforded for such practices if persons are so disposed, and this temptation should be removed.

Our flour is happily pure, breadstuff not having as yet reached a figure in this country which would tempt the adulterator. The public is pretty well protected as regards vegetables also, as the large amount of condemnations shown in the foregoing table will testify. Adulteration obtains largely among the shelf goods of our grocery stores, however, and it is a subject which must sooner or later demand action.

"That teas are faced, to give them bloom, with ferro-cyanide of iron, considered by the majority of physicians to be deleterious to health; that ales are salted to make customers more thirsty; that nearly every sherry is plastered; that fusel-oil is a frequent accompaniment to raw spirits; that sugar often contains iron and sand; that preserved vegetables are frequently colored with copper; that lemonades, beer, and porter not uncommonly contain lead; that tea is weighted with iron, and weakened with the leaves of the thorn and other plants; that butter is sometimes made without cream; that coffee is adulterated with rotted figs, which have been roasted and ground to powder; that ports are manufactured at chemical works, are all facts which are now pretty well known to the public, who have the remedy in their own hands."

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* Sanitary examinations of water and food: Fox.

TABLE D.—*Inspections and condemnations of marine products for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Description.	Months.												
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
INSPECTIONS.													
Shad							5		3, 360	136, 128	167, 545	20, 499	327, 537
Herring									61, 135	1, 503, 649	1, 911, 300	21, 175	3, 497, 259
Tailors	150								1, 313	19, 292	18, 975	30, 990	70, 570
Fish .... bunches	19, 432	20, 875	17, 800	9, 655	17, 230	17, 230	2, 290	5, 923	22, 008	22, 192	36, 850	28, 150	219, 635
Sturgeon	181		10							23	484	254	952
Trout, salt-water											9, 450	5, 985	15, 435
Sheep's-head												207	207
Drum-fish			1										1
Oysters .... bushels	513	718	13, 820	29, 068	67, 277	66, 000	26, 220	40, 327	43, 869	21, 970	5, 100	1, 495	316, 377
Clams	179, 850	140, 120	14, 800						280, 059	172, 250	353, 000	341, 000	1, 481, 079
Crabs	74, 380	65, 300	5, 300	1, 466	16			4, 750	38, 649	105, 300	166, 800	122, 700	584, 661
Green turtle												5	5
Snapping-turtle												63	63
Terrapin					100		2	8	3				113
Lobsters												51	51
CONDEMNATIONS.													
Shad							5			30	230	97	362
Herring										1, 100	13, 975	115	15, 190
Tailors	14									7	700	541	1, 262
Fish .... bunches	542	635	310	5	133	42	65	83	168	738	2, 490	982	6, 193
Sturgeon	31		10								10	1	52
Trout, salt-water											400		400
Sheep's-head												8	8
Drum-fish			1										1
Oysters .... bushels	180	215	1, 500	1, 839	2, 034	81	551	772	7, 119	2, 027	1, 293	217	17, 828
Clams	14, 317	8, 410	1, 250						825	8, 110	17, 700	26, 900	77, 512
Crabs	12, 220	10, 300	750	1, 466	16			1, 175	6, 374	16, 585	79, 950	30, 790	159, 626
Terrapin					10		2	8	3				23
Snapping-turtle												63	63
Lobsters												51	51

MARINE PRODUCTS—THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.

The subject of marine products when taken beyond our markets, and the protection of the Potomac fisheries in general, can hardly be said to be one coming exactly under the health department; yet it is one which must come home to every citizen of our District; and as I find myself the only official who comes directly in contact with the service, I propose to point out a few facts in regard thereto, and then suggest a plan by which I think a remedy, in part at least, for a growing evil can be obtained.

Seventy years ago it is said that fish were so numerous in the Potomac River as to interfere to a certain extent with navigation.

This statement I am not prepared to vouch for or substantiate; but it is certain that fifty years ago the supply was so very far in advance of the demand that enormous quantities of shad and herring were every year banked upon the fishing shores, and used as fertilizers for land in the vicinity. We need not go to the oldest inhabitant to be told of 100,000 to 150,000 herring, and 20,000 to 40,000 shad, being caught *at a single haul* at many of our fisheries. You can hear these statements any day from men, yet in the prime of life, who have done the catching in many such instances, and who now speak of them with a sorrowful shake of the head which means, "Those days are past and gone, never to come again."

Gradually, year by year, have the fisheries declined, until now not one person who follows the business of fishing with any degree of success can be found. The fishermen have been hoping against hope for years, until they have finally accepted the conclusion of Othello, that their occupation's gone.

A large majority of the fishing shores on the Potomac that, twenty years ago, were dotted with the cabins of the fishermen, and from whence flashed out nightly during the fishing season the glow and glare of numerous fires and lights, giving to the river shores the appearance of one continuous camp or array of small villages, have now become as a wilderness; the undergrowth has enveloped the windlass that once went round to the merry tune of the fisherman's song, and the cabins have fallen, log from log and stone from stone, into a heap of ruins.

It is the fisherman himself who is to blame, however, and now it becomes necessary that the strong arm of the law step in and protect him from himself.

As an illustration of the rapid decline of these fisheries which furnish food to so many of our people, I will cite the history of one shore, going back but ten years.

The "Stony Point" shore is situated about twenty-five miles from Washington, on the Virginia side, and has been considered one of the finest fishing shores on the Potomac. In 1868 the shad and herring caught at this shore during the season sold for $30,203.92. In 1878, with fish bringing higher prices, they sold for $6,092.48, a falling off of $24,111.44 in its earnings. The first days in May are usually considered about the best in the season for fishing. On the 1st and 2d days of May, 1868, there were caught at the "Stony Point" shore 24,082 shad and 63,627 herring. On the corresponding days in 1878 there were but 1,393 shad and 13,692 herring caught. On the days named in 1868 the receipts from sales of these fish aggregated $2,268.85, with shad selling at from $6 to $10 per hundred and herring at from $7 to $8.50 per thousand. In 1878 the sales aggregated $346.38, with shad selling at from $14 to $20, and herring from $6 to $8. And this is the history of all the fishing-shores on our river. In 1868 one firm rented three shores, paying for the three an annual rental of $6,150. In 1878 two of these shores remained idle, not being considered as worth an outfit, while the third rented for $500.

Now, this fearful decrease in our finest food fish and corresponding decrease in the valuation of property along the Potomac is mainly due to overfishing; to prolonged and continuous fishing, fishing in season and out of season, day and night without interim. Of late years fishermen seem to have increased as rapidly as the fish have decreased, until the river-bed has become itself but a network of nets. It is almost an impossibility for the shad and herring to reach their spawning-grounds, and it has been truly said that no water reaches the bay without passing through the meshes of many nets. There are three styles of net used in fishing here—the large "seine," which is hauled by man, horse, or steam power, the "pound" net, which remains stationary, fishing only in shallow water or outside the channel, and the "gill-net," which fishes anywhere, everywhere, and all the time. These "gill-nets" have multiplied largely of late years and fairly interlace each other from the Long Bridge to Wicomico Bay. The large seines usually "cut out" about the 20th to the 25th of May, but the gill-nets continue on throughout the months of June, July, and, in fact, the entire year, fishing in the channel and out of it sunk; to any desired depth, they catch fish on their migrations in the deepest or most shallow water.

It is the continuous fishing of the hundreds of these nets which infest the Potomac that results in the great decrease, and which, if not prevented soon, will entirely eradicate shad and herring from its waters. During the month of June, 1879, there were 20,499 shad brought to our wharves, and of this number, fully one-half were "roe" or female shad-"producers." Now, if fishing had been discontinued at the end of the season, June 1, these 20,000 shad would have remained in the river, and the 10,000 females would have deposited their spawn. Just ponder then for a moment upon the number of fish which have been destroyed by removing these 10,000. Some persons estimate the number of eggs in a "roe" shad at hundreds of thousands, and even millions; but suppose we place it at the modest estimate of 10,000, and it is found that 100,000,000 have been taken from the river after the 1st of June by this pernicious custom of overfishing. If these 100,000,000 eggs could have been deposited in the river, and even one-half the number hatched, a stock of 50,000,000 shad, or enough to supply our markets fully for five years, would have been the result.

And, indeed, there is a question of the fitness for food of these fish taken from the waters when almost in the very act of spawning. We would not tolerate for a moment the flesh of an animal butchered when in the advanced stages of pregnancy, yet persons are found daily buying shad from our markets with the spawn so far matured as to be oozing from them.

The season for shad and herring virtually ends on May 31, and I think the sale of these fish should be prohibited after that date. To be sure, it would be much better could we prohibit their being caught, but legislation relating to the Potomac is involved in great difficulty, owing to its being the dividing line between the States of Maryland and Virginia, and an old compact antedating even the articles of confederation, which provides that any legislation affecting the Potomac shall be confirmed by both States before it shall be valid.

A bill was introduced in the legislature of Maryland in 1876 which effectually covered this subject, and which would have been of great value if passed, but for some reason nothing came of it.

There is one step the District of Columbia can take, and this, if taken, might in its agitation point out more fully to our ancestors, the States of Maryland and Virginia, the necessity for uniting upon some line of action looking to the protection of the Potomac fisheries. We can petition Congress to enact a law prohibiting the sale of shad and herring in the District after May 31 in any year, and, after the manner of our game laws, make it a penalty to expose for sale or have in possession any such fish after the period named.

I would recommend that action be taken to secure such legislation at the coming session of Congress.

The system pursued in the inspection of marine products is well-nigh perfect, and the results accomplished are most satisfactory. Here we have the source of supply under supervision, and fish, oysters, &c., must be in wholesome condition, else they are not allowed to go upon the market. The opportunity of buying poor stuff is not afforded mercenary dealers, and, therefore, they cannot prey upon the lives of the poorer classes in selling them unsound fish.

Reference to the foregoing table (Table C) will show the inspections and condemnations for the year. It explains itself, and is an interesting exhibit of the work accomplished.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It affords me much pleasure to state that my inspection and report upon the public schools has resulted in some improvement for the better in several of the buildings. In this report, made a year since, I promised, and had hoped to have been able, to give the subject that more careful and considerate attention which its importance demands. The opportunity has not yet been afforded, but I trust that before the schools are closed for another season I may be enabled to make such examinations as will be of benefit in still further improving their sanitary condition.

I find upon recent examination that attention has been paid to our warning, and many of the defects pointed out have been remedied. At the Curtis building, Georgetown, the method of obtaining air has been improved, the offensive water-closets have been removed and closet floor concreted. At the Sumner building, improvements have been made in the heating and ventilation, but the offensive defective "Hopper" closets remain; these should be replaced by flood-troughs at once, as they are entirely unsuitable for the use of children. At the Franklin building, improvements have been made in the methods of heating and ventilation, and new water-closets have been put in. The water-closets at the Seaton building have been removed from the basement into yard, and the sanitary condition of the building thereby benefited. Ventilation of the rooms on the ground floor of the Cook building has been improved.

Improvement in the drainage of the Abbott building is also noted, and the surroundings of the Bowen school have been improved. The school-building corner Fourth and L streets northwest has been ventilated, and the dampness removed by taking up the floor and relaying it upon a solid concrete foundation. The basement of building at corner E and New Jersey avenue has been concreted. The water-closets at the Berret building have been improved. Building corner Nineteenth and H streets northwest has been much improved, and many of the smaller schools repaired, cleaned up, and generally bettered in condition. Of course much remains to be accomplished, and many of the smaller school rooms have had no action whatever taken toward their improvement, yet still it is a cause of congratulation to know that some good has resulted from our efforts in this direction, and the reflection will inspire us to continue our work with increased fervor. The subject of ventilation of city school rooms is being widely agitated at the present time, and I trust this agitation may result in advantage to the rising generation.

It would seem that the last quarter of the nineteenth century was a somewhat late date at which to urge the necesssity of pure air in school rooms, for the ancient dictum that "the breath is the life of man" is a truth that no one has ever thought to doubt. The known sensitiveness of children to all physical influences, the increased demand which the brain in special action, as it is during study hours, makes upon the heart for blood, and the consequent requirement of the blood upon the lungs for air to purify it, are supposed to be matters of general knowledge. In practice, however, all these facts are ignored by men who construct school buildings and those who control them. A room as large as a family sitting-room, in which half a dozen people cannot sit for three hours without drowsiness, headache, nausea, feverish heads, or all of these discomforts in succession, is supposed to be good enough for occupancy for the same length of time by twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and even seventy-five children, and during the very hours when the brain is called upon for the principal work of the day. If such a room had doors and windows so placed that currents of air could visit every portion of the apartment, the air would not even then be as good as the human system demands; but even such facilities for ventilation do not exist in city school-rooms, where the size and shape of the building, and the arrangement of its rooms, are regulated by the location of the ground upon which the building is placed.

The consequence is that the air of almost any school room in a city will be found, during school hours in the cooler season, to be oppressive to the lungs of the visitor and offensive to the nostrils. A window may be slightly down at the top, but unless a door is also opened there is no circulation of air, while a draft direct from door to window is sure to chill the pupils in its path without particularly benefiting those in other portions of the room. In the walls of some rooms are flues, which are supposed to conduct the impure air upwards, on the principal that warm air, being lighter than the outer air, is bound to rise; but as warm air cannot rise unless other air can come from somewhere to take its place, and as carbonic-acid gas, which is plentifully thrown out with exhausted breath, is heavier than any air, and will not rise at all unless by suction or force, these flues are of but little good.

These being the facts—and we would be ashamed to quote information so simple were it not that it has successfully escaped architects, school officers, and teachers—certain physical results inevitably follow. Nearly every school room in the United States, if visited an hour or two after a session has opened on a winter day, will be found to contain children, almost all of whom have pallid faces and lustreless eyes, no matter how bright they may have been two hours before. The teacher will frequently be found in the same condition; oftener, however, the earnestness peculiar to the conscientious teacher will have combated the stupefying influence of the air, and the result will be the same as that which follows a physical struggle against opium or any other narcotic; an un natural excitement and uncontrollability ensues, and the teacher who naturally is patient, considerate, just, and kind, becomes fretful, unreasonable, flighty, and unfair. This is no fanciful statement; rare are the good teachers who will not admit that it faithfully describes their own experience twice a day and five days in a week throughout the season of closed windows and doors.

The remedy that naturally suggests itself is the frequent changing of the air by opening all doors and windows; but this plan, besides occasioning sudden and great changes of temperature, would make the warming of rooms impossible. Besides, occasional changes of air are not sufficient; the change should be continuous, so that pure air may be steadily admitted and foul air steadily expelled. When this is done, the ingress of cold air is not rapid enough to occasion chilling draughts. There are mechanical methods of obtaining this result; a system combining force and suction is sufficient, but this is generally dependent upon a steam-engine as the motive power, and such a plan not only implies the great expense of an engine but also that of a superior engineer, for no ordinary man—certainly no school janitor—could be trusted to manage so dangerous a machine in a building crowded with precious lives.

The desideratum of pure air, continuously supplied at small expense, and without need of any peronal attention has lately be realized in some school rooms in Jersey City by a very simple contrivance, which has already been used, successfully used, in mills, railway cars, and elsewhere, where steady change of air is necessary, but draughts intolerable. A flue, either specially constructed or perhaps any old one that may have been in use, is terminated at the roof by a cap so constructed that air enters chambers on its outside and moves *spirally* to its top, where it creates a current which sucks the air steadily from the inside of the flue. The force of air in these spiral chambers is communicated by the wind, the openings of the chambers radiating to all points of the compass. These chambers narrow rapidly toward their exit, so that a light breeze, moving barely a mile an hour, has its momentum multiplied several times before it finds an exit. The effect is exactly that of a miniature whirlwind, the principle being precisely the same, and the only difference being that instead of sucking up and scattering dust, leaves, &c., it gathers and dissipates bad air. Registers placed in windows or walls allow a gentle influx of pure air to replace that removed through the flue.

At first thought it may appear that such a contrivance would be effective only on windy days, as moving air is necessary to momentum. The fact is, however, that, except during a few days in midsummer, when schools are either not in session or when all doors and windows may safely be left open, there is always air in motion at the level of house-tops. No matter how still the air may be at the level of the ground at other times, it is almost impossible to find a day when flags on house-tops or shipping are not in motion, thus showing the existence of currents of air. A breeze that will lift a flag is amply sufficient to the purification of a school room by the means suggested.

As for the physical results of such a plan, they are simply incomputable. It is useless to feed children properly and clothe them well if during five or six hours of every day they are to be robbed of vitality by such a remorseless thief as impure air. It is no exaggeration, but an understatement of the truth, to say that the possibilities of school-room education are decreased fully one-half by the weakening process to which school-room air subjects juvenile brains.

We would consider parents crazy who gave their children a moderate dose of opium, tobacco, or some other stupefying drug before setting them at their studies, but these narcotics would be no less weakening and paralyzing in their effects, nor any less poisonous in their permanent effects, than the air of most of the school rooms to which we send our children year after year. Against this great evil teachers are practically powerless and school officers strangely apathetic. The only hope is in the parents themselves, whose interests are greatest and who pay the taxes from which come the money for managing or mismanaging the public schools. With cheap and practical means at hand for preventing the evil, which is injuring the rising generation more insidiously, yet far more fearfully, than any epidemic disease could do, the evil can be remedied. Let parents insist upon the change, for they may be sure that no one else will do it.

The Providence Medical Association, through their committee, Drs. Newell, O. C. Wiggins, and Anthony, have been looking after the physical welfare of the children of Providence. This committee have submitted a lengthly report to the school committee. They believe there is a grave necessity for improvement in the physical condition of the children of the schools. They have not sturdy and compact frames, nor do they exhibit a glow of vigorous health; their cheeks are pale, their limbs slender, chests narrow, muscles soft and flabby. Physical deformities are not unfrequent. Their teeth decay prematurely. They have not that physical capacity from which at maturity we have reason to expect numerous and healthy offspring, arduous and sustained labor, or ability to withstand the weather. They observe that robust children, who enter the public schools at the age of five, in the course of a single year generally lose their sturdy and robust appearance, and on leaving the school for continuous out-of-door life they greatly improve in their physical condition. Habitual truants exhibit physical stamina above the average of those in regular attendance. Defective eyesight is found to be increasing just in proportion to the length of school life. The committee think that these physical imperfections are caused, or greatly aggravated, by faulty school management. They believe that profitable mental occupation of these children varies from eight to sixty minutes each day, according to age, teacher, weather, ventilation, and other circumstances. The rest of the six hours, except two recesses of fifteen minutes, is spent in misdemeanors or idleness, often in constrained quiet on hard seats and in poorly-ventilated rooms.

The following objections to these schools are given by the committee:

"1. Children are admitted into them altogether too young. Their tendency now is to develop brain without muscle, to produce precosity of intellect, and to prevent the co-ordinate growth of the body. Prolonged mental effort of these young children soon tries the brain, and, if too long continued and repeated, its normal growth is interfered with, and it becomes prematurely developed.

"2. Through long and irksome sedentary confinement of young children in the vitiated air of the school room, these schools are a cause of consumption. They not only lay the foundation of this disease, but develop hereditary tendencies which, by proper education, might be kept dormant for a life-time.

"3. They are a fruitful cause of the epidemic diseases of childhood.

"4. By the premature development of brain without muscle they are a fertile cause of nervous diseases.

"5. We believe that their influence is often unfavorable to morality. The long and irksome sedentary confinement produces irritations and excitable conditions of the system that lead to excesses in plays, in muscular movements, in language, in practices; and when the innocent and vile mingle indiscriminately, much moral evil may be done.

"6. The discomforts arising from the long sedentary hours are often the occasion of punishment, distaste for study, hatred of school teacher, and truancy."

"7. There are grave psychological objections to these schools. Children are expected to know more than they have time to learn. They must accumulate new impressions much faster than they can be received. Their minds are 'crammed' with a great deal of matter that is altogether unintelligible to them. They learn by 'rote' words, sentences, and tables that they cannot understand. The method is artificial, tends to produce mental distortion, and becomes a cause of stupidity by unduly stimulating the sensorium at the expense of thought.

"8. The present system of primary schools forms habits of indolence. Forced indolence of four or five hours daily soon becomes a habit."

The committee recommend the following changes in the schools:

"1. That children should not be admitted into them under seven years of age. Eight would be better. They believe that if admitted at either of these ages, under the same conditions, children will acquire as much intellectual culture by the time they arrive at ten as when admitted at five, as now practiced.

"2. At whatever age children are admitted into these schools their hours of confinement to intellectual effort should be greatly shortened, and the time thus freed should be given to physical training and amusement. They should not be confined to their seats or lessons for more than twenty minutes at a time, and during this period should be pleasantly and profitably occupied. Then they should have physical exercise or amusement for about twenty minutes in the open air, if the weather is not stormy; and, in that case, in a large, well lighted, airy room, all the time under the direction of a kind and judicious teacher. Then let them again return to their school room for twenty minutes more. So should mental and physical exercises alternate through the day. The children should often be taken to parks, commons, and vacant lots for amusement, recreation, and instruction. There various physical exercises or games may be learned and practical. As remarked by Dr. Seguin, in our parks especially children should not only find health but an idea. They should there be taught lessons in natural history, on the relations of animal and vegetable life, and the growth of plants. They should there find attractive scenes of nature in striking contrast with the dull school room and crowded streets; a place, in short, where they may learn to love 'not man the less, but nature more.' A portion of ground in our parks should be set apart for a garden especially adapted for the education of children. A bent may thus be given to the youthful, a taste formed for the cultivation of the soil, a branch of industry at present too much neglected."

The advantages of these changes would be:

"1. They would greatly improve the physical condition of children.

"2. They would greatly promote their mental improvement.

"3. They would relieve the teacher of the drudgery of securing proper decorum, since one-half of the pupils might be out of the room.

"4. They would relieve the children of the pains, irritations, and discomfort of confinement.

"5. They would add greatly to the attractions of the school room. Children always go to their amusements and physical exercises with the greatest relish.

"6. They would do away with much of the evil of poor ventilation.

"7. They would be highly beneficial to teachers.

"8. They would greatly remove the liability of the generation and spread of the epidemic diseases of childhood.

"9. They would prevent the formation of habits of indolence, and promote habits of quick, concentrated thought.

"10. The moral influence would be favorable, since pupils would be all the time under the eye of the teacher.

"11. They would call back the truant; a much better method than to drive him back by the strong arm of the law, as now proposed in this State." *

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* The Sanitarian, July, 1879.

TABLE E.—*Table showing operations of the physicians to the poor from (date of appointment) January —, 1879, to June 30, 1879.*

Sex and color.	Number attended.	Number dying.
White males	269	10
White females	328	12
Colored males	630	76
Colored females	697	59
Total	1,924	157

Number of visits made	9,239
Number of office consultations	2,657
Number of prescriptions given	2,673

Diseases attended.	Number of each.	Number dying.
Phthisis pulmonalis	88	35
Pneumonia	70	26
Other acute lung diseases	262	5
Rheumatism	95	2
Typhoid fever	3	1
Malarial fever	154	1
Scarlet fever	11	5
Croup and diptheria	30	3
Diarrhœal diseases	204	8
Nervous diseases	80	8
Measles	59	3
Whooping-cough	61	9
All other diseases	807	51
Total	1,924	157

CARE OF THE SICK POOR.

An urgent appeal for the provision of means for supplying medicines and medical attendance to the indigent sick was made in my last report, and on January 15, 1879, authority was granted to expend $1,200 for this purpose, that amount to defray the expenses of the service to March 31 following, and I set out at once to organize the service and systematize its working. The first thing done was to appoint nine physicians, t a salary of $30 per month each; then twelve druggists were designated and contract entered into with them to furnish medicines upon prescriptions of the physicians to the poor at reduced rates.

Knowing that the most rigid economy and closest surveillance would be necessary in conducting the service, explicit instructions were issued to the physicians, stating that reliance would be placed upon their judgment in determining those properly entitled to this charity, and judiciously selecting and prescribing medicines and appliances in the treatment of diseases, with a view to economy, as well as the best interests of the patient and the public. A sick pauper entitled to their attention and prescription was defined in plain terms, and they were then instructed in case of doubt to always lean to the side of humanity and sympathy for the suffering.

The following list of preparations, and the quantities designated, were given as being believed to be adequate to the requirements of this service; but, in extraordinary cases (the occasion or necessity being clearly stated and written on the face of the prescription), more expensive medicines or larger quantities were authorized:

Tinctures (standard): Mixtures—including syrups.—One prescription, not to call for a larger quantity than two ounces.

Decoctions and infusions.—Not in larger quantities than one-half pint.

Pills.—Not more than six.
Powders.—Not more than ten.
Ointments.—Not more than one-half ounce.
Suppositories.—Not more than three.
Blisters.—Not larger than 2 by 4 inches.

Syringes, adhesive plasters, surgical appliances, and such other articles as required in emergency, to be issued upon requisition, and the physician held responsible for the same.

The date of prescribing and the name of the patient to be in all cases written upon the prescription.

Contracts were then entered into with the druggists, wherein they agreed to furnish, at a price not to exceed fifteen cents for each prescription (agreeably to provisions of the foregoing list), medicines of best quality, including cinchona and its alkaloids, properly prepared and put up, upon prescriptions of the physician to the poor, and to furnish to the health officer weekly statements of accounts upon blanks furnished for that purpose, prescriptions being retained as vouchers. The physicians were also required to make weekly reports showing name of patient, location, age, sex, color, social relation, whether the attendance was by office consultation or visit, and general remarks.

The system worked admirably, and in a short time everything ran smoothly and the sick poor were well provided for. Before the expiration of the term for which the $1,200 was furnished, an appropriation of of $5,000 for this service was secured, and the good work has been continued on the same basis, better results ensuing than I think could have been accomplished by any other system.

Various methods have been urged as substitutes, but nothing presented so far compares favorably with the one adopted. Some persons favored the establishment of a dispensary and the enlistment of a corps of volunteer physicians; but I think the failure of volunteer enterprises of most kinds, where considerable labor has been involved, is a sufficient argument against this method. Physicians, like most other mortals, like to be remunerated to a certain extent for their services, and, when acting in a volunteer capacity, prefer to go according to their own ideas rather than in conformity to any established rule set up by one acting as their director. System is required in all work, and unless the man is paid for his services he chafes under discipline. A paid corps of physicians for attendance on the poor is, of all things, necessary, and is as far superior to what it would be under a volunteer system as the paid fire department is in comparison to the old volunteer companies.

(In this allusion to the dispensary plan, I wish it distinctly understood that no reflection upon that worthy, benevolent, and well-conducted institution, the Central Dispensary, is intended. Indeed, it has rendered us large assistance in taking care of those patients able to present themselves for treatment, and is doing good work in its way. Volunteer physicians in this case attend, during certain hours in the day, all applicants who present themselves at the dispensary. This does not, of course, reach the class attended by the physicians to the poor, and the kind of volunteer service here involved is very different from covering a certain piece of territory, and being bound to answer, day or night, any call that is made.)

Again, it was asserted that it would be economy to buy medicines in large quantities and have them dispensed from a single establishment, located at some central point. The absurdity of this proposition must become apparent to every one upon a moment's consideration. Sick persons residing at remote points in the District would be liable to die in some instances before a messenger could obtain the medicines prescribed. Another proposition was for several dispensaries at convenient points in the several sections. Here again it was found that the cost of maintaining these establishments, rent, salary of compounding clerk, &c., would more than counterbalance the saving in the cost of medicine. Again volunteers were proposed, but I am soundly opposed to volunteer systems. It is necessary to have men whom you can call upon at any time and of whom you can demand an explanation if their duty is not properly performed. This can only be accomplished by paying them for their work.

The foregoing table shows by sex and color, the number of persons attended, visits made, office consultations held, and prescriptions given, together with the number of deaths occurring during the six and a half months which the service has been in operation. The percentage of mortality among those attended is very large, which is accounted for by the wretched manner of their living, their want of proper food, clothing, &c. The large preponderance of colored persons treated and the extraordinary high rate of disease as well as death of the colored race, in comparison with the whites, is worthy of especial note. These figures will be of more value however when compiled for an entire year, and then more time and attention can be given them.

I think that the service has been conducted as economically as is possible for it to be done, and secure a proper performance of the work. The cost of medicines furnished for the period named was $1,385.30. Salaries of physicians amounted to $1,485, printing of reports, prescriptions, blanks, &c., about $30, making a total of $2,900 expended during the five and a half months. By averaging the expenses for first half of January at the same figure as the cost for latter half it gives us $3,199.60 for the six months, or an annual cost of about $6,400. I think about $7,000 is required to conduct the service properly, and request that an appropriation for that amount be asked of Congress.

FOOD FOR THE SICK POOR.

In addition to the work of supplying the poor with medicines and medical attendance, we have also since March 1 been supplying the sick poor with food. In compliance with direction contained in letter of February 28 informing me that in addition to the $5,000 specially appropriated for the sick poor, I was authorized to expend $3,000 to furnish suitable food for the sick poor up to July 1, and to make such arrangements as deemed most judicious for effecting the objects contemplated, I proceeded at once to organize and systematize this service.

Through the medium of the physicians to the poor was considered the best means of dispensing this charity to those worthy of its benefits, and they were accordingly called upon to act in the double capacity of physician and almoner. Again they were informed that their judgment would be relied upon in determining those properly entitled to this charity, and they were impressed with the necessity for exercising the most vigilant care in its bestowal. They were instructed to be governed, in issuing orders for food, by the same rules as in the furnishing of medicines and medical attendance, and directed to confine themselves strictly to the destitute sick in giving orders. A list of articles of diet, such as would be suitable for the sick person and his or her family as well, was made, and contracts entered into with grocers at convenient points in the various sections to furnish these articles upon orders of the physicians to the poor at reduced rates.

Blanks were furnished the physicians for giving orders and making weekly reports, and grocers were required to make, on blanks of the annexed form, combining certificate, statement, and receipt, their bills:

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— —, 187—.

It is hereby certified that the following articles were furnished ——— ——— on physician's order No. —, and in accordance with the terms of agreement with health officer, D. C.

——— ———, *Grocer.*

	$	

——— ———, 187—.

Received the above articles this day.

Name: ——— ———,
Address: ——— ———.

Witness:
——— ———.

The system worked to our entire satisfaction, and I was agreeably surprised to find the expenditures from this source coming far within the limit of our most sanguine hopes and expectations. I think our experience in the distribution of this fund proves most conclusively that much of the charity dispensed in our charitable city finds its way to hands not worthy to receive it, and instead of accomplishing the good intended positively results in evil.

Now, I would not for a moment discourage the charitable mind in its effort to relieve suffering humanity—far from it; there is great need of labor in this direction. But I would say to those engaged in the distribution of alms, be careful, ascertain the worthiness of your subject, go in person, or send to his or her abode, ascertain if the objects of your charity make any effort to better their own condition; do not encourage professional begging, or entire dependence upon others. A little investigation will often lead to a change of opinion, and your charity will be saved for more worthy bestowal. Our investigations prove that the most worthy objects of charity are not those who proclaim their needs upon the highway and ask alms of all they meet. This class will bear watching. The public charities are the ones most preyed upon, however, and it is really surprising to know the class of persons who will apply for alms when it is known that any general fund is to be distributed.

Hundreds of applications were made to the physicians to the poor for orders for food by persons who were not in the remotest degree entitled to the benefits of such a charity. Acting under instructions to investigate every case carefully and satisfy themselves as to worthiness of applicants before giving orders, many of these unworthy ones were brought to light. When informed that they were able to take care of themselves, or that the fund was only intended for the really destitute they would reply that they "heard it was being given out and they thought they might as well get some of it as anybody else," or that they "had as much right to it as so and-so," who had been helped &c.

By careful management of this fund and the investigation of all cases much has been saved, and yet I think no worthy person passed by. Two additional physicians were employed in connection with this service, and yet the expenditures to June 30 only aggregated about $950. This would hardly be a fair statement on which to base an estimate for the amount required to conduct such service. The four months covered are not those in which the greatest suffering among our poorer classes usually prevails, but rather that period in which work is about beginning. I think, allowing for the increase of sickness and pauperism prevalent during the winter months four thousand dollars per annum devoted to this work would about cover the ground and accomplish much good.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

Shortly after the breaking out of the yellow fever at Memphis last summer a considerable number of persons in this city became much frightened, and persisted in the belief that our city was to be visited by the scourge. This feeling of danger was augmented by the circulation of sensational reports declaring that one or more cases had been imported and *did* exist in the District. These statements were of course devoid of any foundation in fact, and soon recoiled upon their projectors. No danger was at any time apprehended by this office; the city was in excellent sanitary condition, and as all arrangements had been effected for isolation and proper care of any case which might have been imported into our midst, we felt comparatively safe. A thorough cleansing and disinfection of the alleys was had, and disinfectants were used freely in all offensive spots where abatement of the nuisance could not at once be effected. Later on, it being considered necessary to make inspections of trains to ascertain if persons direct from infected districts were being brought to our city, application was made to the National Board of Health for funds with which to employ inspectors, we having no money to apply to such purpose. The National Board promptly responded, authorizing the employment of two inspectors for this service, and they were continued so long as the interests of the service demanded. Our sincere thanks are due the National Board of Health for valuable assistance and advice, not only in this, but in many other instances.

Fortunately we had no case of yellow fever during the entire year, although it reached points much more distant from the infected districts.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The suppression of offensive trades, or rather their confinement within certain limits, remote from densely populated sections, and the provision of means for destroying the offensive or deleterious odors generated, and abating other forms of nuisance created, is a subject demanding, and which has of late years received, the careful attention of health authorities in cities.

Public nuisances are created in the offensive trades either by storage and use of offensive material, or the production of foul, irritating, or destructive vapors and noxious gases, and the remedy for these necessary evils (as they seem to be) is the use of close receptacles in storing and conveying the substance and fixing of the condensable gases by forcing through condensers and purifiers, and then passing the combustible ones into an incandescent furnace to be destroyed.

The District of Columbia not being a center for manufactories of any class or kind, we are much freer from the offensive trades than most cities having our population.

However, we have soap factories, asphalt works, kilns for the burning of oyster-shells, and an ammonia factory; the last-named institution having caused no end of trouble and complaint in the "west end" of Washington.

"Ammonia and ammonium sulphate are manufactured in large quantities from the refuse ammoniacal liquor of gas-works. This liquor is very complex in its composition, containing ammonium hyposulphite, ammonium sulphide, ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate, ammonium sulphate and chloride, with a small amount of ammonium sulphocyanide and benzoate, and from one to five per cent. of free ammonia. This liquor is distilled and the ammonia condensed in a " worm " as it passes over. When ammonia sulphate is to be prepared, the ammonia is passed immediately into a lead-lined tank containing sulphuric acid and the crystals raked out and drained of liquid as they form. The nuisance caused by these works is due to the sulphureted hydrogen which escapes in considerable quantity from the refuse-liquor. When the latter is run into a sewer the offensive odors may be spread along the line of the sewer for a considerable distance."*

The factory alluded to is situated at the foot of H street, northwest, in close proximity to the works of the Washington Gas Light Co., and also in the immediate neighborhood of an asphalt refinery and kilns for the burning of oyster-shells into lime.

My attention was invited to the offensive odors and noxious gases said to emanate from this institution, soon after my appointment as health officer, and, as I learned, the matter had been called to the attention of my predecessors in office some time before, they having required parties responsible to put in a condenser, which it was supposed would remedy the evil.

The condenser put in did not, it was soon found, accomplish the desired result, and residents and property-owners in the vicinity were loud in their demands for abatement of the nuisance, many going so far as to declare that removal was the only mode of procedure which would satisfactorily accomplish the end; persons living many blocks distant complaining that the atmosphere was so freighted at times with the offensive odors as to make its breathing positively unendurable.

The statements regarding these odors varied so widely that it finally became a puzzle to the inspectors and myself to ascertain what institution was responsible for the nuisance. Complaints were made of the offense at times when it was ascertained that the ammonia works were not in operation, and as odors similar to those generated in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia could also arise from the purifying-house at the gas-works, or from the tar-boiling establishments, or asphalt refinery adjoining, we were left in a quandary just how to act. Inspections were made night and day, and many interviews with persons residing in the locality were held. Circumstances at times pointed very strongly to the ammonia works, and the declarations made by old residents that such trouble was never experienced until after the location of these works in the section was a very convincing argument.

The opinion of Dr. De Smedt, our District chemist, was asked as to the best method of abating the nuisance, and he reported, after examination, that the addition of a condenser, so constructed as to condense all the steam from the exhauster, and a purifier, after the manner of those used in the gas-houses, would accomplish the purpose, or, instead of neutralizing and combining the obnoxious gases in a purifier, he thought they could be effectually destroyed by making them to pass through incandescent coke burning in a furnace arranged for that purpose. Action to this effect was accordingly required of the owner of the works and they cheerfully complied with our orders. Even this, however, has not proven entirely satisfactory, and it is now supposed that the pipe for conveying the steam, &c., from the condenser to the furnace is not of sufficient capacity; this will be remedied shortly, and then it is earnestly hoped that the nuisance will be abated.

The nuisance arising from burning of oyster-shells is caused by the animal matter contained in them and the portions of flesh adhering thereto, and can be avoided either by conveying the smoke to the furnace and destroying the odors by burning, or by burning the shells only after they have become completely dry.

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*Hygiene and Public Health: Buck.

The refining of asphalt for paving purposes is an offensive trade which has sprung into existence in the District during the past few years, and lately has been the source of much complaint from our citizens.

"Asphalt is a smooth, hard, brittle, black, or brownish-black, resinous mineral, having a conchoidal fracture, and a streak lighter than the broken surface with which it is made; specific gravity 1 to 1.68; odor bituminous, becoming stronger by friction; melts at about 100° C.; easily taken fire and burns with a bright but very smoky flame. Like all bituminous substances, it is a product of the decomposition of vegetable matter, consisting chiefly of hydro-carbons with variable quantities of oxygen and nytrogen, and yields by dry distillation a small quantity of ammoniacal water, empyreumatic oil, and a residue of charcoal mixed with variable quantities of inorganic matter. It is separated from the minerals with which it is associated either by boiling with water, which causes the bitumen to run out in the melted state; or by the action of hydrochloric acid, which dissolves carbonate of calcium and leaves the asphalt; or with oil of turpentine, which dissolves out the bitumen."*

The method pursued in the refining of the crude asphalt here is by placing the material in large kettles having a capacity of several tons and applying heat until the water it contains is evaporated.

The crude asphalt from Trinidad contains about 35 per cent. of impurities, consisting chiefly of water, siliceous and vegetable matters, and a small quantity of cloride of sodium and sulphur. After the asphalt is entirely free from water and has acquired a heat of 350° F., a great quantity of the solid impurities subside to the bottom and the material is ready for use. The offensive character of this business is caused by the sulphureted hydrogen and other gases of sulphur compounds evolved and thrown off in the boiling process. These gases can, we are informed on the best authority, be easily destroyed either by combustion or by neutralizing the sulphur compounds.

The experience of the health authorities of this District in endeavoring to accomplish the abatement of these nuisances, like that of most other cities, has not been very satisfactory. There is always some question as to the injury to health resulting from these places, and it is difficult to establish this fact and make a clear case under the health ordinances. The injury to trade which would result by their condemnation is taken into consideration, and I regret to say that this far outweighs in many instances the injury to health resulting from their stay.

The best way to accomplish the abatement of this class of nuisances would be by compelling all persons to obtain a permit from the health authorities before an offensive trade could be conducted. In this way they could be confied within proper limits, and, upon violation of the terms of the permission, be removed.

Aside from the action of the health authorities, however, when any institution becomes a nuisance to the comfort of the neighborhood, the citizen has his resort to the grand jury, where an indictment can be obtained against the offender.

THE POTOMAC FLATS.

I am fully and painfully aware that nothing new can be said on this subject. The subject has been exhausted, and nothing accomplished. We can only hope that Congress may be brought to look upon this festering sore in the same light that it is seen by our people, and that when another year has passed we may have the pleasure of recording the fact that relief has come at last. Let us all enlist in the good cause, and endeavor to secure a commencement of the work of eradicating this plague-spot.

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* Dictionary of Chemistry: Watts.

OPERATIONS OF THE POUND.

The following report of Poundmaster Einstein is a most satisfactory exhibit of the work accomplished in the impounding of domestic animals. He shows that a very large mortality among the canines has been one result of his labors, and the District is certainly to be congratulated upon being ridded of several thousand worthless curs. His war upon the pestiferous goat has also been attended with success, and many large animals found running at large have been captured.

The duty of the poundmaster is no pleasant one to perform, and Mr. Einstein deserves the thanks of the community for the manner in which he has discharged his trust.

I would earnestly recommend that the poundmaster be invested with police powers.

REPORT OF THE POUNDMASTER.

OFFICE OF THE POUNDMASTER,
Washington, October 15, 1879.

SIR: In presenting my report of the operations of the pound service for the year ending June 30, 1879, little can be said other than what has been contained in the five annual statements which have preceded it. The service has been improving gradually in its working system year by year, until I think it has obtained a certain degree of perfection, the results attendant upon our labors ranking fully equal, if not superior to, those of many cities where the force employed and expenditures made are more than double ours.

The accompanying tabular statement shows, by months, the nature and extent of our work.

TABLE F.—*Tabulated statement showing monthly operations of the pound for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Months.	Animals impounded.									Disposition.						Cash received from fees and sales.
	Horses.	Cows.	Mules.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Goats.	Geese.	Dogs.	Total.	Redeemed.	Killed.	Dogs killed.	Died.	Returned.	Sold.	
1878.																
July	5	3	1	7	....	3	....	765	784	61	720	718	....	....	3	$81 35
August	2	16	2	3	....	8	44	842	917	97	815	812	....	1	4	129 00
September	1	9	1	4	....	7	9	521	552	55	495	492	....	....	2	96 75
October	4	13	4	8	....	21	15	512	577	93	481	472	....	2	1	165 25
November	2	11	....	....	....	12	20	378	424	65	359	353	....	....	....	96 75
December	3	6	....	8	....	8	12	333	369	42	324	318	....	1	2	59 00
1879.																
January	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	309	325	22	302	301	1	....	....	31 50
February	....	....	....	....	....	7	16	228	251	25	226	221	....	....	....	24 00
March	1	2	....	....	....	3	2	265	273	21	252	251	....	....	....	38 50
April	3	11	....	....	....	11	4	306	335	35	299	295	....	....	1	63 25
May	2	28	1	....	2	5	....	260	298	48	250	246	....	....	....	95 00
June	6	13	1	....	....	21	14	237	292	51	237	227	....	4	....	80 50
Total	29	112	10	30	2	114	144	4,956	5,397	615	4,760	4,706	1	8	13	960 85

DOGS.

In point of number dogs rank first upon the table, 4,956 of these animals being taken during the year; this number being greatly in excess of captures made in any year preceding, owing to the fact that the taking of these animals was for the first time continued during the entire period. Of the 4,956 dogs captured, 4,706 were killed. Notwithstanding this large mortality enforced upon the canine population, they seem to hold their own pretty well and our daily raids seldom fail to add from ten to thirty to the doomed.

From whence come the reinforcements to their constantly thinned ranks is a conundrum which as yet remains unanswered.

If we could get a census of the dog population and then obtain reports as to increase, I think the vital statistics of our canine race would prove both startling and interesting. If the birth rate could be shown to equal that of the death rate, and it would transpire that there is no decrease by deaths over births and importations, I think the healthfulness of Washington, as a dog city, over that of any other place, would be firmly established.

There were 5,281 dogs licensed during the year; add to this number the 4,706 killed and it gives us 9,987. I have no doubt that at least one fourth of the entire population have escaped both the tax and the dog net, and am accordingly satisfied that the number which infest our cities will not fall far short of 15,000. The new dog law has accomplished considerable in the right direction, but it is found to be defective in some techinal particulars, amendment of which should be secured when Congress again convenes. It has been fully shown that dogs may be made a source of revenue for the District, and the authorities should not let from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum slip from the treasury without an effort to retain it. I think the continued war on dogs is resulting in an improvement in the class kept, and am of the opinion that the worthless curs will soon be entirely eradicated.

In my last report I spoke of the method pursued in killing dogs here as being the most humane. Since that time I have visited the city of Baltimore and witnessed the drowning process followed there as in a good many other cities. The dogs, twenty-five in number, were confined in a wire crate, which crate was hoisted by means of a derrick, swung round and lowered into the water. The dogs themselves could not, of course, be seen, but the agitation of the water above showed that they were wrestling and struggling in agony below. After six minutes had elapsed the crate was drawn up, and even then the struggles of some of the brutes had not ceased. I was not favorably impressed with this method of killing, and am still of the opinion that our means is most satisfactory. The pistol being placed at a point on the head where, when fired, the bullet pierces the brain and penetrates the spinal column, insensibility and death are almost instantaneous.

GOATS.

The number of goats captured during the year was 114, of which number 54 were killed and 60 redeemed. The total number captured is 48 less than for the year preceding, which is accounted for by the fact that the increase in the redemption-fee has made keepers more careful. A very large majority of these animals were taken from the northeastern section of the city, "Swampoodle" being the goatland of the District.

They have been much complained of on account of their destructiveness to trees, &c., and I have been compelled to raid them night and day.

LARGE ANIMALS.

The number of large animals, such as horses, mules, cows, &c., taken during the year varies but little from the number captured in former years. The captures of this class of animals result mainly from carelessness of keepers; boys in many instances going off to participate in some game, allow the animals under their care to wander off on to parks or other places whence they are taken by the pound man, who gets curses loud and deep for his action. We have to suffer much abuse at times for performing our duty, but consciousness of right enables us to bear it calmly. The better class of citizens, I think, appreciate our work, and this is encouragement enough. The recent extension in the area for taking up and impounding domestic animals has increased our labors correspondingly, but report of results therefrom will have to be recommitted next year.

The necessity for proper pound buildings, &c., still exists and is felt more and more every day. I trust something may be accomplished in this direction ere another year.

Trusting this exhibit may prove satisfactory and that I may continue to merit the confidence heretofore bestowed,

I remain, very respectfully,

SAMUEL EINSTEIN,
Poundmaster.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

EXAMINATIONS TO ASCERTAIN LOCAL CAUSE OF ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The following report of the medical sanitary inspector exhibits the results attendant upon inspections in 187 cases to ascertain local cause of disease upon premises where fatal cases of zymotic disease have occurred.

This statement shows but too plainly the necessity for securing reports of cases of zymotic disease, that inspections may be made before death has made it too late to benefit the sufferer. I would invite the earnest attention of both physicians and the heads of families to a consideration of this matter. A prompt report of the existence of any case of typhoid or scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other form of preventable disease, will enable this office to take timely action, and may result in saving the lives of many.

I would also in this connection invite attention to the necessity for more rigid rules regarding the admission into schools of children from families afflicted with scarlet fever. It is a fact pretty well established that public schools are largely responsible for the spread of this disease in communities, and significant as an argument in favor of this theory is the fact that the mortality records of this and other cities show a diminution in the deaths from this disease during the vacation season, and an increase again when the time has arrived for reopening of the schools. Children convalescing from this disease should be prevented from attending school until they have entirely recovered, and public funerals in all cases of contagious diseases should be forbidden.

The mortality from scarlet fever in New York last year was equal to that from yellow fever in the entire Union for the same period. This disease does not seem to be fully understood as yet, or the important place which it takes in our mortality records is not recognized. This is a subject which should interest every father as well as the physician and sanitarian. When we can get these three to unite in the endeavor to prevent the spread of scarlet fever, then will the curb be placed upon this destroyer.

TABLE G.—*Tabulated statement of investigations made by the medical sanitary inspector as to local cause of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Quarter ending—	Diseases.			Total.
	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid fever.	
September 30, 1878	15	10	17	42
December 31, 1878	19	17	13	49
March 31, 1879	40	18	5	63
June 30, 1879	16	9	8	33
Total for the year	90	54	43	187
CONDITION OF PREMISES.				
Sanitary	68	35	31	134
Unsanitary	22	19	12	53
Houses sewered	17	16	12	45
Houses not sewered	31	19	9	59
Yards sewered	25	14	3	42
Yards not sewered	24	17	6	47
Water-closets in house	14	13	7	34
Water-closets in yard	13	5	2	20
Box in yard	63	36	34	133
SOURCE OF DISEASE.				
Foreign infection	1	2	4	7
Sporadic or unknown	8	35	32	75
Contagion	74	3	......	77
Crowd poisoning	......	1	......	1
Malaria from river front	1	......	2	3
Filth	1	1	2	4
Well-water (?)	......	3	......	3
Malaria	......	......	1	1
Sewer-gas	3	2	2	7
Dampness	2	3	......	5
Stagnant water	......	1	......	1
Following scarlet fever	......	3	......	3
LOCATIONS.				
Northwest	31	36	17	84
Southwest	17	4	7	28
Northeast	7	6	11	24
Southeast	24	5	1	30
Georgetown	11	3	7	21

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 5, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report, showing the nature and extent of my work as medical sanitary inspector for the year ending June 30, 1879:

There were a total of 282 deaths from diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fevers, reported and 187 investigations made as to their local cause.

The foregoing tabulated statement shows the number of investigations by quarterly periods, the conditions of premises, locations, &c.

Four cases of typhoid, two of diptheria, and one of scarlet fever were persons brought to the District sick with these diseases. Of the sporadic or unknown sources of disease, there were 75. In these cases it was impossible to trace the cause to any positive source; undoubtedly, however, in nearly all, if not the whole, there was some source to which the deceased had been exposed, and unknown to those who nursed and attended him. Perhaps it would be unfair to intimate that the attending physician might have erred in his diagnosis; but there were some anomalous cases.

Scarlet fever spread more by contagion than in any other way. In many of these cases the schools were the means of multiplying the disease. Parents are in the habit of allowing their children to attend school while some other member of the family is going through the different stages of scarlet fever or diphtheria; and in other cases they allow the convalescent to resume his attendance before the period of desquamation is over, or perhaps before any effort at disinfection has been made.

As long as physicians and parents do not report these cases when first recognized to either the health officer or school trustees, so that proper steps may be taken to prevent any spread of the disease as mentioned above, it will be impossible to check this means of contagion. Some law to meet such cases should be passed by Congress, making the penalty such that neither physician or parent could have any desire to evade it. The lives of our children demand this protection.

Another means of scarlatinal contagion among children is in the holding of public funerals in these cases. After death the child is "lain out" and his playmates are allowed to have a last look upon their companion, or on the day of the funeral the coffin or casket is opened for this purpose, and all are allowed to gather around and "pay their last respects" to the dead by gazing upon his features. At the same time they lay themselves liable to become infected, and in many cases go home to be sick, and perhaps die, of the same disease; while parents wonder and perhaps complain of the "dispensations of divine Providence,"

In cases of death from a contagious or infectious disease, the deceased should be inclosed in an air-tight coffin or casket, and this casket not allowed again to be opened. The house and its contents should be disinfected under the supervision of a responsible and competent person immediately after recovery, or in case of death, immediately after the funeral. If deemed necessary, this disinfection could be done at public expense.

Another source of infection to which I wish to call your attention is the reprehensible if not criminal conduct of plumbers when called upon to make repairs of any of the water or waste pipes of a house. As a specimen of the manner in which this work is sometimes done the following illustration is given: In the eastern part of Washington a child aged nine years died of scarlet fever. On investigating the case I learned the following facts: About one week before the first child, an infant, was taken sick the water-pipes were frozen and the plumber who was employed to repair them tore up the bath-tub and water-closet and allowed them to remain so for several days without sealing the open waste and soil pipes. There had been no known exposure to the disease, as the first child taken sick had not been out of the house for some time previous, and there were no cases of scarlet fever in this locality at this time. There followed, in quick succession, five cases of scarlet fever, and one death resulted; all of which I consider directly chargeable to the criminal negligence of the plumber. Other cases equally reprehensible have occurred, although perhaps not followed by such disastrous results.

The plumbing in many of the houses here is negligently done. In many cases no traps are put in, and in many more no ventilation of the sewer attempted, the gases escaping into the houses, where they breed disease and death. Many of the residences having what are called "modern conveniences" are but death traps, and should be either remodeled or condemned as unfit for human habitation. The soil-pipes, instead of being of the best cast iron with hermetical lead joints and lain in unyielding soil, are made of the cheapest material, usually of porous clay, the same material being used for the joints, and lain in a trench of unrammed earth, which soon settles, causing a break in the pipe or some of the joints that allows leakage of sewage and escape of gases.

Perhaps too much blame is sometimes put upon the plumber and not enough upon the owner. It is a well-known fact that many men who build "houses to rent" or "sell" give the work to the *cheapest* contractor and he sublets the plumbing to the lowest bidder, who, to make "day wages," is obliged to use the cheapest material and do his part of the work in the cheapest manner. The result is, the proprietor has his houses built so cheap that he can make money by either selling or renting; the contractor and plumber have made money by the poor quality of both material and work. But how is it with the occupant of these fine residences with bay windows and modern improvements? Does he make money? Is it not rather his doctor and undertaker?

Probably the best method of controlling the manner of constructing plumbing work in houses is by having it done under the supervision of a competent inspector, who will allow no poor or imperfect work to be done. A law governing this matter is also needed in this District.

During the year a number of reports were made to this office of supposed cases of small-pox. The investigation of these cases proved but one to be of that nature. This was a case of varioloid, the disease having been, it was believed, contracted in Montreal, Canada. This case was removed to the small-pox hospital and made a good recovery. The premises were disinfected and the inhabitants vaccinated, no spread of the disease resulting.

The case of crowd poisoning occurred in "Howard Row," southwest of the Capitol. These houses, and every room in them, were filled with colored people, and more especially where this fatal case of diphtheria occurred. No other cause likely to produce the disease being discoverable, it was undoubtedly chargeable to this alone.

In regard to the cases in which well water was supposed to have been the source of disease, it is well, perhaps, to make the following explanations: Two occurred on New York avenue, south side, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest; the other on O street, between Fourth and Fifth, northwest. In the first-mentioned locality there were some six or seven cases, and as investigation did not discover a local cause, it was believed by the attending physician, as well as myself, that the well in the immediate neighborhood, and from which they obtained their drinking water, was contaminated by the sewer that run alongside, the arch of which extends into the hollow part of the well and above the water. The analysis of this water by the chemist did not discover any sewage or other foreign material that would be injurious.

In the other case the circumstances were not precisely the same. Here but one death occurred; the water from this well had not only a bad smell but taste also, and was reported to me as producing nausea and retching when drank in the morning. Analysis of this water found nothing deleterious. The sewer in this case is but a few feet from the well, and at this immediate point an alley lateral empties into it.

Of the seven cases supposed to have been caused by sewer-gas, one case of scarlet fever has already been explained; another of this disease was on D street, between Ninth and Tenth northwest. In front of the residence the old sewer running from Grant Place, under Masonic Temple, and thence to Louisiana avenue, was broken, and the gas from it was believed to have been the cause. The other case was on Capitol Hill; the water-closet, on the second floor, was without sufficient water to fill the trap, and gas from this source was easily detected in the house.

The two cases of diphtheria were in the northwest part of the city; the traps of the waste and soil pipes being insufficient to protect the premises.

The two cases of typhoid fever occurred on Capitol Hill. In one of the houses there was defective fitting of the water-closet, and in the other gas escaped from the soil-pipe under the house.

Respectfully submitted.

THEO. MEAD, M. D.,
Medical Sanitary Inspector.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

PROSECUTIONS IN NUISANCE CASES.

During the year there were 73 cases referred to the attorney for prosecution under the health ordinances. The action of the office has been uniformly sustained by the courts, and, although we avoid prosecutions as far as possible, when it does become necessary to call upon the strong arm of the law we feel perfectly secure and well satisfied that our object will be accomplished. In many cases it does not become necessary to prosecute, even after the case has been referred; parties, finding that we are in earnest and intent upon securing the abatement of the nuisance, proceed with the work, and either the information is not filed or a *nolle pros.* entered when the case comes up.

There were 27 such cases during the year. The usual course in securing the abatement of nuisances is to first notify the party responsible, giving a certain time for abatement; if at the expiration of that time the nuisance still remains unabated, a respectful letter is addressed to the party notifying him or her that it becomes my duty under the law to refer the case for suit, but before doing so I desire to be informed as to what action, if any, is proposed to be taken toward securing the abatement. In a very large majority of cases further action is not required, the nuisance being abated either before or upon receipt of this letter, while in a great many others action even to this extent is not necessary.

The court in several instances instead of fining the parties has ordered them to abate within a certain time, in accordance with instructions from this office. Nineteen such cases occurred during the year. This accomplishes the purpose and is just as satisfactory to us; our only desire is to secure the abatement of the nuisance. Fines were imposed in 10 cases, and 12 were dismissed on account of technical defects, defective ordinances, or for other reasons.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

There are several subjects upon which legislation is sorely needed. We are still unable to satisfactorily accomplish the abatement of nuisances on property of non-residents. The law is not explicit enough on the subject of offensive trades, such as bone-boiling, soap-making, &c. Physicians should, I think, be required to report cases of zymotic disease occurring in their practice. (The necessity for this is known to every medical man, and the accompanying report of medical sanitary inspector, showing only inspections in cases where deaths have occurred, is certainly argument enough to convince the most skeptical laymen.) We should have laws covering the slaughter of animals for food, of which I have spoken in another place; and our ordinances relating to the abatement of nuisances affecting the public health, found to be defective in many points, should be generally revised and amended. All of which I trust may be accomplished by the committee to whom the revision of District laws in general has been referred by Congress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There has been much accomplished during the year in the sanitary interest of our cities. First and foremost among the objects may be mentioned the filling of the old arch sewer running between Ninth and Tenth streets through squares 378, 379, 380, &c. This was a flagrant nuisance of long standing, and was one among the first things brought to my attention. The necessity for its immediate abatement was urged, and the engineer's department removed the evil by putting in a pipe-sewer and filling the old offensive excavation. Many grave nuisances have been removed from private property, public improvements have done much for our streets and alleys, and I think our office work will compare favorably with former years.

I have reason to congratulate myself upon the good fortune which attended me in the selection of my corps of assistants in the sanitary service. Earnestness, energy, and industry have characterized their work, and all have, I think, proven themselves competent to the tasks assigned.

I will take this opportunity to extend to the superintendent of police and his officers my appreciation of the cheerful and valuable assistance which they have rendered on many occasions, and also to return thanks to the gentlemen of the Surgeon-General's Office in this city for courtesies extended and assistance rendered.

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In common with a great majority of practicing physicians in the District of Columbia, I have been frequently called upon in my private practice to attend persons employed in the various departments of the general government in this city whose maladies pointed directly to the breathing of a poisoned atmosphere for their origin. In fact, the foul, unventilated condition of some of our public buildings has been a matter of common report, accepted by all as beyond contradiction, for years. Occasionally some sufferer has written a few lines on the subject, the press has made spasmodic outbursts, and I have even heard vague rumors and reports at long intervals of some proposed improvement.

There seems to have been, however, no one who considered it exactly his place or duty to point out the defects or propose a remedy. The soldier in camp, barrack, or hospital has his surgeon to care for him when sick, and officers to see that his quarters are in healthful condition when well. And so the sailor; with scrupulous care his surroundings are looked after, and every contrivance for the improvement of the sanitary condition applied. Even the marines—that best-abused corps of our country's defenders—their health and lives are looked after; but the civil employé of our government is left out in the cold as regards sanitary care. He is placed in quarters the exterior of which have been the architect's chief care and are the builder's pride; massive and grand, in many instances, and most pleasing to the eye. The interior, too, is well provided for in many respects; fine carpets, fine furniture, fine hangings, the modern conveniences in the shape of a water-closet at one elbow, and a stationary wash-stand, with hot and cold water, at the other; a temperature almost reaching the nineties, and an atmosphere revolting to the lungs of one accustomed to pure air.

Considering it my duty as health officer of the District of Columbia to look into this matter of the condition of the public buildings, I have, in company with two assistants, made a personal inspection of the following-named structures, and would invite your careful attention to the following report thereon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This vast building, covering an area of 528 by 300 feet of ground, and sheltering about 2,000 employés, engaged at the several different branches of industry necessary in making, issuing, and canceling the currency, and auditing the accounts of the financial departments of our government, was built at a cost of $6,800,000, and furnished without the least provision being made for ventilation by other than natural means.

Our inspection was commenced in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on the fourth floor of the building, from whence we proceeded downward.

The following tabulated statement will show the title, dimensions, air-space, number of persons employed, and air-space to each in the rooms of this bureau:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department.	Dimensions.			Air space.	Number of persons employed.	Air-space to each person.
	Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
ROOM.				Cubic feet.		Cubic feet.
Chief's office	22	20	12	5, 280	2	2, 640
Assistant chief's office	20. 6	19. 6	12	3, 794	3	1, 264. 66
Accountant's office	54. 6	21	12	13, 734	17	807. 88
Records and files	25	20. 6	12	6, 150	1	6, 150
Vault	36	19. 8	12	8, 496	3	2, 832
NUMBERING DIVISION.						
Examining-room	31. 6	24. 6	12	9, 258	15	617. 2
Separating-room	31. 6	25	12	9, 450	13	726. 92
Numbering-room	96	20	12	23, 040	55	418. 90
BINDING DIVISION.						
Binding-room	88. 6	20. 4	9	16, 204	6	2, 700. 66
Perforating-room	56. 4	39	12	23, 660	29	815. 86
Milligan-press room	35	11	9	3, 465	......	....
Neale Appleton press-room	35	11. 8	9	3, 678	......	....
Surface-sealing room	55	35	9	17, 325	19	911. 84
Wetting-room*	......	......	......	12, 870	31	415. 16
Examining-room	132	39	9	41, 580	74	561. 89
Hardening-room	47	19. 9	9	8, 354. 3	2	4, 177
Engraving-room	118	34. 4	9	36, 462	28	1, 302. 21
Store-room	20	10	9	1, 800	1	1, 800
Superintendent of orders' room	19. 8	17. 4	9	3, 066	2	1, 533
Office printing division	20. 8	17	9	3, 162	7	451. 71
Press-room †	......	......	......	97, 173	446	217. 87

* Two rooms. † Five rooms.

The air in all the rooms on the fourth floor in this bureau, with, perhaps, two exceptions (the engravers' room and the wetting-room), was unfit for breathing. There is abundant air-space, it will be noticed, in a majority of the rooms, if there was only proper means provided for removal of the air rendered impure. The great necessity for ventilation which has existed here is evidenced by the rude attempts which have been made to accomplish the object. Prominent among these is a series of skylights, which open by means of weights and rope-pulleys. These were found closed in every instance where a workman was stationed near, and they gave as a reason therefor that draughts were created whenever they were left open. This was always the case in windy weather, and rains or storms necessitated their being closed altogether.

The folly of depending upon windows for ventilation was illustrated many times during our inspection. The opening of a window occasions a draught of cold air, and the one employed near suffering therefrom is not slow in closing the aperture. Employés being stationed near the windows, in every instance, it is impossible to secure any supply of fresh air by this means. Windows are the sole dependence in a majority of rooms in this building. The only salvation of the employés in the rooms of this bureau is the large amount of air-space in a majority of the rooms.

The binding-room furnishes nearly 2,800 cubic feet of air space for each occupant, and yet the air therein to one coming from the outside was anything but pleasant. All the rooms are virtually communicating, being connected by corridors, which furnish free ingress and egress to the air from each other, and the impurities generated in each mingling, a combination of bad smells is met with everywhere. The stock and store rooms are close, stifling boxes, emitting their vitiated air into the work-rooms. The dressing-rooms, perfect pest holes. I cannot find terms too strong in wnich to condemn the system of what are termed dressing-rooms here, and it is earnestly to be hoped that proper provision will be made for the clothing of the employés in the building now in course of erection. Here are close attic rooms partitioned off into stalls, and literally packed with the clothing of those at work. Imagine the contents of the wash-baskets of a hundred or two hundred families strung up around a small-sized room; these garments, which have been for days, and often weeks, absorbing the impurities from the bodies of the wearers, now throwing off their offensive odors into the atmosphere, and that atmosphere being sent out to be breathed by those at work in the rooms adjoining. The only means of getting fresh air into these dressing-rooms, as they are termed, is by means of one, and, perhaps, in some cases two, of the skylight ventilators, already referred to, and which we found closed almost without exception. Upon opening them so as to be enabled to breathe ourselves, and inquiring why they were not kept open, the lady in charge replied that the draught on her head gave her cold, and she was forced to close them.

Into these close rooms all the "working clothing" is stored during the night while the workmen are at their homes, and is replaced by that worn to work in the morning. Combined with the odor from worn clothing came that of cold food also. Many, perhaps all, the persons employed bring with them their dinners or lunches, and this food is left either in vessels or in packages with the clothing during the morning hours. The disgusting odor which emanated from these places cannot be described. As I said before, the air from these rooms is carried out into the work-rooms, and this is also the case in every place where there is any unusual impurity generated. No provision whatever has been made to isolate the offensive departments or to carry off the offensive odors therefrom. In the wetting-room the moist air was a relief to the lungs, and the air here is probably less impure, from the opportunities afforded for absorption of the impurities.

The atmosphere of the press-rooms was very offensive. These rooms, five in number, have it will be seen by reference to the foregoing table, less air space *per capita* than any of the others. The minimum quantity sanctioned by authorities is 500 cubic feet per head, where persons are employed at such trades as plate-printing, yet here we find but 217 and a fraction air space furnished for each. The large press-room is, I am informed, the largest room of its kind in the world, and an employé told me further, "the best." If such be the fact plate-printers in other rooms throughout the globe have my hearty sympathy. How air could be rendered more foul in this room and then be tolerated, I am at a loss to conceive; my head ached terribly after an hour's experience.

Think of a room or rooms covering 10,797 square feet of surface, employing 446 persons, generating impurities by the use of numerous chemicals on heated plates, and by other materials, numbers of gas-jets burning the oxygen from the air, and the surrounding rooms adding their impure air without means being provided for ventilation!

Public buildings and workshops, where great numbers of persons are crowded together, are beyond the control of natural ventilation and fresh air should be provided by well-devised means. It is just as important that we breathe pure air as it is that we eat pure food and drink pure water. Indeed, it is more important to attend to the cleanliness of a medium in which we are always bathed, and which is constantly passing in and out of our bodies, than of that which is occasionally introduced into an organ which contains a fluid possessing a certain antiseptic and destructive power over injurious substances. Many of us would hesitate long before immersing our bodies in a pool of filthy water, and it is time we were being educated up to the same repugnance for filthy air.

It is now a well ascertained fact that air only moderately vitiated, if breathed for a long time, day after day, produces the most serious results. "The train of evils," says one of our authorities, "is so slowly but surely laid as to escape the observation of an experienced medical man, who sees in a case of blood poisoning from impure air one of imperfect or defective assimilation, anæmia, dyspepsia, hysterica, disordered biliary functions, or one of those indefinite or chronic ailments, which lead the way to the development of some visceral disease."*

In the hardening-room, engraving division, we found several charcoal furnaces, and, practically, no means of ventilation.

The atmosphere in all the rooms was found about the same. The corridors are vast ducts for the transmission of foul air from one room to the other.

One of the water-closets was exceptionally free from offensive odors, and it was found to be one which had been particularly offensive at the time of a former inspection of the closets, and the engineer's attention being directed to it he had placed a small fan under the seat, constructed a duct to the roof, and keeping the fan in motion the foul odors were carried off most successfully. Upon visiting some of the others and finding them very far from pleasant, inquiry was made as to why the same course had not been pursed, but echo answered "Why"?

It would be useless to go on and describe the condition of each separate room. The air was foul in all, and some means for the improvement of the defect in ventilation should be made at once.

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* San. Ex., Water, Air, and Food. Fox.

The conditions before described can in no way be attributed to the officers in charge of this bureau. On the contrary, everything in their power has been done to better the sanitary condition of the rooms. The utmost cleanliness was observed on all sides, but the construction of the building and nature of work militates against their efforts, and they are but the sufferers.

Passing down on the third floor of the building, the rooms used by the Light House Board, Department of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Currency, Mint, Secretary's Office, &c., were examined. Here we had but a repetition of our experience above, the only difference being that the atmosphere was free from the odors of inks, clothing, &c. The air was impure, however, and no means are provided for ventilation. Transoms are supplied over the doors, but the air passing in from the halls is just as foul as that in the rooms, and consequently this affords no relief.

The secret of the foul air in the halls was found upon getting into the basement later on. This underground portion of the building is but a vast receptacle for the manufacture of foul air, which, by means of the stairways, is carried into the halls above, and thence distributed via the transoms into the rooms. The hottest air congregating and being held in the upper stories, attracts the air from below, which is always found forcing its way in volumes up the stairways. One need only to walk down one of these openings to have a practical illustration of this fact. The basement is filled with printing-offices, binderies, store-rooms, and workshops for the various trades, each of which contributes its share of impurity to the air which is sent above to be breathed by the clerks and other employés.

The rooms occupied by the Light-House Board, especially Nos. 22, 24, and 25, occupied by ladies, are very defective in ventilation, having only the windows and transoms to depend on.

The water-closets in the southwest corner of the building, on this floor, were very offensive, and the appliance of a ventilator similar to that used in the closet referred to in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing would be of great advantage. The soil-pipes attached to every closet in the building should have proper ventilating tubes. It is simply impossible to keep free from offense any water-closet discharging into an unventilated sewer connection.

Sewer gas is a subtle enemy to health, and we should be well entrenched against it in such a building as this. The odor of the sewers was plainly perceptible in nearly every closet entered. One or two of the rooms in which they were situated had means provided for conducting off offensive odors; but we are told it is a waste of ventilation when directed against avoidable pollutions of the air. Traps were found in these closets, but ventilation of the pipes will perform the great protection. No trap or seal is absolutely safe unless the pipe is ventilated.

Passing from the closets along the hall of the west wing, the rooms were each examined, but nothing new was revealed. Occasionally an open grate was found in a room, and in every such case, where it was in use, an improvement in the air was noticed.

A contrivance for admitting fresh air was noticed in some of these rooms and in many of the others afterward. It consists of an opening about one-half an inch in width just under the window-sill on the outside, whence fresh air was to enter, thence passing over and down was admitted to the room through a perforated board at the floor. There have gone out of use for various reasons. Many were found plastered up on the outside, others closed from within, and they are generally spoken of as a "nuisance." Clerks sitting near them complained that the draught of cold air on their feet gave them colds. Then they interfered, it is said with the heating of the coils over which air entering passed, and they have been condemned as useless.

Draught is not ventilation. Good ventilation is the art of supplying to each room in a building pure air of a healthful degree of humidity, with an accompanying provision for the immediate removal of that which has been breathed, and in such manner that no draught is created. The impurity of air is detected by the nose. When we enter a room containing more than six volumes of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air we pronounce it "close," disagreeable, and our senses warn us that it is not the proper condition of the element in which we live; yet there is scarcely a room in this building which, after having been occupied two hours in the morning, does not contain this amount and more of carbonic acid and animal organic matter thrown off by the lungs in respiration.

In the files division, on the fourth floor of the north wing, the atmosphere was very offensive. These rooms are packed with shelves containing stubs, and being dark considerable gas has to be burned. Besides being in a very unhealthful condition, there must be great danger from fire. It would prove a perfect tinder-box in case of an accident of this kind. The water-closets on third floor in the northeast corner were also very offensive, having an insufficient water supply and no ventilation. They are also insufficient in number.

The rooms occupied by the Comptroller of the Currency in the west hall of third floor were in about the same condition. In room 30, organization division, air was very foul; here we found the window-sill ventilators closed. No change for the better was experienced in the rooms occupied by the Director of the Mint and his assistants. Room 33 was especially noticable for its foul air and offensive odors.

The employés in loan division are no better off. Indeed, working at night, as they do, burning numerous gas-jets, and being without means for the removal of foul air, it is wonderful that they exist. Inquiry among the employés here elicited the fact that headache is a common complaint, and in my opinion persons exposed to such influences must fall an easy prey to any disease which attacks the system.

On the second floor of the building it was but the same story—windows and transoms. Windows never opened except in warm weather; transoms open in a majority of cases; air in halls as foul as in the rooms.

In some of the rooms in the Secretary's Office and in the redemption division, we found piles of old currency which, after passing through hundreds and thousands of hands, is brought here and recounted, bundled, and canceled. The odor from this mass of filthy paper was plainly perceptible upon entering the room. Instead of being placed in these unventilated rooms to poison the air, special arrangements should be made for it in thoroughly ventilated apartments, and thorough disinfection be resorted to before handling.

The rooms in the south wing are in somewhat better condition, but there is room for great improvement even there.

In the basement, as I said before, there are numerous workshops, storerooms, &c. The bindery, on east wing, with all the impurities from glue, &c., attendant upon such an institution, the files-room of the Internal Revenue department, filled with old books, files, &c., carpenter and cabinet-making shops, printing offices, &c., all generating impure air to be carried aloft.

At the time of our inspection they were washing the floor of the west hall in the basement, it being a wooden one. As soon as we turned to descend the stairway to the basement the odor of soap-suds arising from the drying boards met our nostrils and was simply disgusting.

All the impurities which arise below are carried by means of the stairways and transoms direct to the lungs of the clerks above, and they are the ones who are most affected by foul air; sitting as they do all day at their desks, they do not throw off the poison as do those whose muscles are called into constant and energetic action.

Diseases resulting from foul air.—In 1874, out of a total mortality of 2,637 in the District of Columbia, 436 deaths resulted from phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption, and 237 from other diseases of the respiratory organs. In 1875 the total mortality was 4,352; of this number 579 died from phthisis and 621 from other respiratory diseases. In 1876, of the total number (4,246) phthisis claimed 595, and 578 more died from the other diseases of the respiratory organs. In 1877, out of a total of 4,103 deaths, 609 resulted from phthisis and 475 from other respiratory diseases; and from the total of 3,023 dying during the nine months ending June 30, 1878, phthisis claimed 550, and the other respiratory diseases 257.

Here we see in the four years and nine months ending June 30, 1878, consumption has taken from our population in the District 2,769 persons, while the other diseases of the respiratory organs have claimed 2,168 as their share of the victims. That air vitiated by respiration is the one great cause of pulmonary consumption, which may be transmitted from parents to children for generations needs no proof. It rests on too great great a mass of evidence.

"I have always maintained [says Fox], and increased experience has only increased my previous conviction, that the impure condition of the air in our factories, public buildings, and dwellings has much to do with the prevalence of such diseases as phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which together make up nearly one-quarter of the total mortality, and if we could strike a telling blow at that great universal evil—namely, poisoning by impure air—we would do much to save life. Unventilated and overcrowded workshops, public buildings, and schools are the nurseries of strumous diseases which sap the life and strength of the community."

Dr. Parker mentions a remarkable circumstance illustrative of the connection of impure air and consumption. In the badly ventilated prison of Leopoldstadt, Vienna, 514 per 1,000 died of consumption, while in the well ventilated house of correction in London, 7.9 per 1,000 only died of this disease.

In Dr. Guy's evidence before the Health of Towns Commission, in London, he made some striking statements as to the journeymen printers of that city. He divided them into three classes. The first class consisted of men who worked in rooms where they had less than 500 cubic feet of air space per head. Of these 12½ per cent. had spat blood, and a like proportion had been subject to catarrh. The second class comprised men who had between 500 and 600 feet of breathing space each, and among them intermediate effects were noticed. The third class comprised men who worked in shops having more than 600 feet of air space per capita, and among these 4 per cent. had suffered from spitting blood and only 2 per cent. from catarrh.

The testimony of the most able physicians of this and other countries; the result of inquiries as to the prevalence of this disease among the picked men of the armies and navies of the world; the reports of hospitals for consumption, and of committees appointed to make special investigations as to jails, workhouses, and schools, all in various degrees point to this one conclusion.

WINDER'S BUILDING.

This building, situated on the corner of Seventeenth and F streets northwest, owned by the government and occupied by the Second Auditor and some officers of the War Department, although in somewhat better condition than the Treasury Department, can by no means be termed satisfactory as regards ventilation, heating, &c. The air in rooms on the upper floors was decidedly close at the time of inspection and temperature much too high. The necessity for economizing fuel has been one of the great drawbacks against ventilation in tenements, schools, &c., but this cannot be urged in the case of government buildings, as a majority of them are perfect hot-houses at all times.

The gentleman in charge of this building is an engineer, and is firmly convinced that thorough ventilation is secured, and I must say that his system of getting a large quantity of moderately-heated air into the rooms is vastly better than that of getting a small quantity parched. I think, if I remember rightly, he estimated his supply at 48,000 cubic feet per minute. But, notwithstanding this fact, air in many rooms in the upper stories was far from pure, and I can only say to him, with Bayliss, that—

"To secure good ventilation it is only necessary to remove impure air and that, with the whole volume of the atmosphere existing on all sides, a pressure equal to about fourteen pounds to the square inch, it is as useless to pump fresh air into a building as it is to pump water downhill."

The water-closets and soil-pipes should also be ventilated, and a better supply of water be secured.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

This immense workshop, the largest of its kind in existence, employing 1,468 persons, and running hundreds of machines of various kinds, was found in very imperfect sanitary condition. Like the other public buildings, the windows and doors are expected to accomplish the ventilation, and no provision is made for isolation of specially offensive branches of the trades pursued.

The following table gives the information relative to dimensions of rooms, persons employed, &c.

Government Printing Office.

Room.	Dimensions.			Number of persons employed.	Air space.	Air space to each person.
	Length.	Width.	Height.			
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet*		*Cubic feet.*	*Cubic feet.*
Press-room	253	60	12.4	152	187,220	1,231.71
Dry-press-room	60	50	12.4	15	28,000	1,866.66
Composing room	313	60	12.5	300	226,976.66	756.58
Proof-room	113	22	12.5	32	30,862.04	964.44
Bindery-room	426	60	11	450	281,160	624.8
Folding-room	313	60	14	350	262,920	751.20
Record and specification room	113	60	14	*68	94,920	1,396
Do	113	60	14	†88	94,920	1,078.63
Machine-shop	63	23	12	8	17,388	2,173.6
Carpenter-shop	40	20	16	5	12,800	2,560

* Day force. † Night force.

NOTE.—In reckoning air space for each person the amount displaced by presses, cases, machinery, &c., is not deducted.

Our inspection was commenced in the press-room. This room occupies nearly the entire ground-floor of the H-street wing of the building, and one-third the floor space, if not more, is covered with presses and other machinery.

Want of pure air here, as in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury, has led them to make an attempt at ventilation, and, as in the former case, virtually nothing, or worse than nothing, has been accomplished.

The device for supplying air consists of an opening about 2 by 10 or 2 by 12 inches in each window, made by removing a piece that size from the upper portion of one of the panes of glass in the top sash.

This aperture is to be opened and closed at will by means of a piece of tin, or sheet-iron, made to fit, working on a pivot, and to which a string is attached.

This is left, of course, to be manipulated by the persons employed near by, and to judge from the condition in which we found a large majority, about the only action taken is to close them when a draught is encountered. Even if left open, these would-be ventilators are inadequate to secure fresh air to the employés, and their area is insignificant and out of all proportion, compared with the total capacity of the rooms. There is no necessity for introducing fresh air into a building constructed as this one is. Draw out the foul air, and its place will be supplied without artificial aid. The constant use of oil, ink, &c., in large quantities, generate impurities in the atmosphere which should be removed, and in addition to this the water-closets and room for washing type and plates and for preparing ink pour in their share. The room for preparing ink and for washing type, &c., is but a corner of the closet room, being separated only by a board partition extending half-way to the ceiling. The door leading from this room into the press-room stands open, and all the offensive odors from closets, ink, plates, &c., are carried in, there being no other means of ventilation.

The closets are offensive, defective, and insufficient in number, there being only five bowls for the accommodation of all the male employés. These closets should be separated from the main building on every floor and have a free circulation of air all around them; the soil-pipes should also be ventilated.

The same isolation should be had in the case of the type-washing, ink-preparing, and other offensive departments.

The composing-room occupies the floor above the press-room, and is considerably larger. Three hundred persons are employed in this room, and, without deducting for the amount displaced by cases, machinery, &c., they are provided with 756,58 cubic feet of air *per capita*. There is no means of ventilation other than the small device in windows already referred to, and the air at the time of inspection was very offensive.

The water-closets here are situated similar to those in the press-room, are insufficient in number, having only six bowls for 300 persons, and very defective. They are of the pattern known as "pan closets," defective in principle and unsatisfactory in operation. Bayliss, in his "House Drainage and Water Service," says of the pan closet:

"As commonly made, the principal objection to this form of closet is that in addition to allowing the foul air from the sewer to escape it increases the mischief by manufacturing a great deal of offensive and dangerous gas on its own account. In use the side of the receiver against which the pan discharges its contents when tilted becomes coated with a mass of foulness which clings to and cakes upon it. * * * It is no uncommon thing to find the inside of a receiver so clogged that it is difficult to open the pan. Matter thrown out is often scooped up again as it returns to its place.

"Human excrement is naturally viscious and plastic, and when dashed against a rough surface like the inside of an iron casting it takes hold and clings, especially as it is untouched by water, which rushes down the basin and into the soil pipe when the pan is tilted.

"From this clinging matter, undergoing decomposition more or less rapid according to circumstances, there constantly arise gases as poisonous as any which comes from the foulest sewers. These gases are held under constantly-increasing pressure between the two seals, and when the upper seal is broken by tilting the pan, the water thrown down must of course displace the gases and force them out. If not thus liberated, they will come through the water seal in the pan.

"If the trap in the soil branch under such a closet is unventilated, its seal offers very little effective resistance to the upward passage of gases from the sewer and pipe. As a rule, the flow of water into closets of this kind is insufficient to flush the trap; consequently the seal is seldom completely changed, and there is almost always a mass of undissolved fæces floating therein. With all these facts in mind, it is easy to understand why a disagreeable smell, and sometimes an overpowering stench, is instantly emitted when the pan seal of such a closet is broken."

The constant use of these closets by such a large number of persons, and the limited supply of water on the upper floors, renders ventilation of soil-pipes imperative.

The atmosphere in the proof-room was an improvement on that of the two former, but it too should be properly ventilated.

The bindery was very close. And here again we found an offensive department emitting its organic impurities into the work-room.

The room for preparing glue, in a corresponding position to that of the ink room on the first floor, opens directly into the bindery, and the offensive vapors thrown-off from this material are carried into the lungs of the employés. Here again the closets are ill-ventilated, defective, and insufficient.

In both the folding-room and Record and specification room ventilation is badly needed. In the latter a night force is worked and the numerous gas-jets contribute largely to the impurity of the atmosphere.

In a building constructed as this is, and using a large steam-power, the introduction of a system of ventilation by fans and air-ducts should not be expensive and very easily applied. The necessity therefor is urgent, and I sincerely trust that we may see its inauguration in the near future.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

This building was constructed at a time when but little attention had been given to the subjects of ventilation and house-drainage, and in these points mainly it was found defective. It seems to have had careful supervision as regards cleanliness, and in this respect was in marked contrast to some others which have come to my notice. The time of inspection was a poor one to judge as to the degree of perfection attained in heating, and as regards light little need be said.

The building is poorly ventilated and the method of obtaining air for the heating apparatus is defective, and both of these faults must be attributed to those who planned its construction. Here is the great trouble. What is simple, and would be comparatively easy of accomplishment by the intelligent architect when planning his structure, becomes an almost insurmountable obstacle to him who attempts it when the building is completed. There are many plans and devices for the ventilation of buildings, however, and some of them have considerable merit, so that much may be accomplished to the end of obtaining pure air, without costly or troublesome reconstruction.

One great defect is in not having the air-ducts for supplying the coils take their supply direct from the outer air.

The air which supplies the coils in the west wing of the building is taken from a long narrow corridor running two-thirds of the length of the basement and then having a window for its exit. Into this corridor there are numerous entrances or openings for air from halls and rooms below, and I found the musty, unpleasant, odor with which air emitted from a register above was freighted, and plainly perceptible in this corridor. On the north wing we found two which might be termed store-rooms, filled with musty papers, old furniture, &c., acting as reservoirs from which air-supply was to be drawn; they being in turn supplied by windows.

In the northeast corner the same order of things was found, the room here being filled with *débris* of various kinds.

The air in the file-room on second floor, adjoining the end room, east side of west wing in northwest corner, was very offensive. I would recommend that the end room be thrown open and form a part of the file-room, that some ventilation may be afforded by means of windows in the former.

The corresponding room on floor above would be benefited by like action. The "pump-room," in basement, needs ventilation badly. This might be accomplished by constructing a small duct and placing a fan in operation, so as to carry off the foul air.

Other defects of a minor character were pointed out to this person who acted as our guide, with report of which I will not, however, cumber this letter. Some action should be taken to improve the method of ventilation and air-supply ere the approach of another winter. During the warm season air can be had from the windows and doors which are constantly open, but when the time arrives for keeping these apertures closed, and the occupants of the rooms must depend mainly upon the registers for their lung food, care should be observed that the air supplied is free, as far as possible, from all contamination.

I would in this connection invite your attention to the necessity for obtaining, ere its completion, the best possible ventilation in that portion of the building now in course of reconstruction.

The sewerage of the building should be, in my opinion, entirely remodeled.

Under the corridor in south wing of basement there are two small brick sewers, and to their defective condition can, I think, without doubt, be credited the evidences of dampness which pervade the adjoining walls in numerous places, and also the offensive odors which were complained of in many of the rooms. Brick is not suitable for house sewers, as rats find their way in and through, and defects are constantly found in the cement or mortar which unites them. A good terra-cotta pipe of sufficient size and properly laid, substituted for these two brick sewers, would be a great improvement to that wing of the building. The lead waste-pipes running on either side of corridors in east wing are also defective in many places; they should be replaced by pipes of galvanized iron. The closets and stationary wash-stands also need a careful overhauling by some competent plumber; several of them were found without proper taps or seals against the return of gases from the sewer, and an untrapped entrance to sewer in east side of the court-yard was also noticed.

Another thing that is badly in need is the ventilation of these sewers There is no provision whatever for this important object, which is really as necessary as the supplying of traps and seals.

The entire system of sewerage and the plumbing of the building needs revision under careful and competent supervision and the introduction of more approved appliances than those now in use.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I only say that I earnestly hope action may be taken at an early day looking to the ventilation of the public buildings in this city.

Ventilation is the one thing wanting, and none of them are free from the defect. The architect of the future will give more study to this subject than has his brother of the past, or in all probability one terming himself a ventilating engineer will be found taking a prominent hand in all his plans.

Were all our public buildings thoroughly ventilated I am confident that a marked decrease in the death-rate of the District from certain diseases would result.

I will not attempt to give a plan for the accomplishment of the purpose; there are architects and engineers in the government employ more competent than myself to devise means to this end. It is only necessary to remove the foul air from corridors and rooms and then to preserve a uniform temperature.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The progress of work in this branch of the service during the year has been most satisfactory, and the records at the present time are probably in more perfect order than at any period since establishment of the bureau.

In July, 1878, when I took charge of the health department, I found the death certificates recorded only to March 1, 1878, four months in arrear, while no index to these most important records had been completed later than August 31, 1875. The record of births was completed only to March 1, 1878, and indexed only to September 30, 1875. The record of marriages was completed to April 30, 1878, and only indexed to September 30, 1875. Still-births were not recorded later than December, 1877; the record of foreign deaths had not been commenced, the certificates for four years being unentered, and record of transfer and removals was in same condition.

The arrangement for filing certificates being very incomplete and insufficient, these documents were found in piles, dust-covered and confused. Work was at once commenced to place things in the best possible order, and so complete records as to have them available for daily use. This was a long and tedious task, but to-day it affords me pleasure to state that all records are completed up to date, or as nearly as delivery of certificates will permit; a complete vowel index to register of deaths has also been finished, and all certificates are carefully and neatly filed in nearly two hundred file-cases, all labeled and numbered, and certificates thereby rendered easily accessible for reference.

The value of a full and correct record of vital statistics is recognized in all the older countries, and is coming to be more and more extensively demanded in this country.

"Registration fulfills many useful purposes. It serves in the first place to facilitate the identification of individuals for the transmission of property, and for the protection of life against crime. It affords data for the determination of life contingencies, which form the basis of life-insurance. Lastly, it furnishes to medical and sanitary science information of the highest value concerning the state of the public health. * * * By means of registration, efficiently conducted, the sanitary authorities of any locality are promptly informed of the prevalence of preventable diseases, and are thus enabled to take the necessary measures for the protection of the public health with the least possible delay. Moreover, registration reports, taken in connection with the census, yield statistical results which throw light upon the casual conditions under which prevailing diseases occur, and thereby become the source of invaluable contributions to the science of preventive medicine."*

Our record of mortality is full and complete, while reports of births and marriages are, I am grieved to say, as yet incomplete, and statistics relating thereto correspondingly unsatisfactory.

In order to afford the public all possible information on the subject of vital statistics thirty-four tables, two maps, and several charts have been prepared and are herewith presented.

During the year ending June 30, 1879, there were 4,309 deaths registered; certificates in each case giving the cause of death (primary and immediate), and as far as possible the complications of disease; the duration of last sickness, age, sex, color or race, birthplace, social condition, duration of residence in the District, and occupation of each decedent; where, when, and by whom buried, and name of medical attendant certifying to the death.

The total mortality (4,309) shows an annual death rate of 25.354 per 1,000 for the past year. Classifying the decedents by race and color, there were 1,130 white males; 1,066 white females; 1,051 colored males and 1,062 colored females. Showing a death rate of 19.263 per 1,000 for the white and 37.732 for the colored population.

The following statement shows the number of deaths occurring during each of the four past years ending 30th of June, viz:

Years.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1876	2,086	2,074	4,160
1877	2,187	2,021	4,208
1878	2,166	2,065	4,231
1879	2,196	2,113	4,309
Total	8,635	8,273	16,908
Average	2,159	2,068	4,227

During the year ending June 30, 1877, the increase of the mortality over that of the year previous was 48, or 1.15 per cent. The increase of deaths among the whites was 101, or 4.84 per cent., while the decrease among the colored was 53, or 2.56 per cent. During the year ending June 30, 1878, the increase in the total deaths over the year previous was 23, or 0.55 per cent. The decrease of deaths among the whites was 21, or 0.96 per cent., while the increase among the colored was 44, or 2.18 per cent. During the year ending June 30, 1879, the increase in total deaths over the preceding year was 78, or 1.84 per cent. The increase of deaths among the whites was 30, or 1.38 per cent., and among the colored 48, or 2.32 per cent. Thus, for the last three years there has been a gradual increase in the total mortality averaging 1.31 per cent.

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* Hygiene and Public Health: Buck.

for each year. The average annual percentage of increase among the whites being 1.75, colored 0.65.

The annual increase in our mortality can, I think, be accounted for in the largely increased and increasing population of our cities (not taken into consideration in the mortality statements), rather than in any decrease in their healthfulness. The census recently taken by the assessors of taxes, incomplete as such an enumeration must necessarily be, shows for our cities over 160,000 inhabitants, upon which figures our rates and percentages have been based heretofore. Therefore, taking into consideration the conditions under which this census was taken and the large increase even then shown, I have considered it just and fair that our population be estimated at 170,000 (114,000 white and 56,000 colored).

Taking these figures as a basis, it is shown that the increase of population since the last national census of 1870, when it was 131,700 (91,567 white and 40,133 colored), to 170,000 at the present time, shows for eight years an average annual percentage of increase in the total population of 3.701—white 3.105, colored 4.808—which presents a very gratifying exhibit of the healthfulness of this District.

Table I exhibits the causes of death of the 4,309 decedents, arranged under 250 specific names; these names arranged under 21 orders; and the orders again arranged under 5 classes. In two cases no positive cause could be ascertained on account of length of time elapsing between the death and discovery of the deceased. Both, however, were believed to be the result of natural causes.

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Nine hundred and ninety-three deaths, or 23.04 per cent. of the total mortality, resulted from zymotic diseases. As divided between the two races, there were 568 whites, or 25.87 per cent. of their total mortality; 425 colored, or 20.11 per cent. of their total mortality, and 887 from those of the miasmatic order. Cholera infantum stands at the head of the specific causes of death under this order, and numbers 189 victims, all but 7 of whom were under two years of age. Including this with the other diarrhœal diseases, namely, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, and entero-colitis, there were 400 deaths, 319 being of children under five years of age. Aside from the diarrhœal diseases, the prevailing cause was scarlet fever; from this disease there were 129 deaths, 76 of which were under five years of age. Commencing with December, 1876, this disease has been continually existent in this District. Since that date to the 30th of June, 1879, no month has passed that more or less deaths have not resulted from this scourge of childhood. From the 1st of September, 1874, to the 30th of June, 1879, there have been 442 deaths from this disease—367 white, and but 75 colored children. From diphtheria there were 79 deaths—60 white, 19 colored.

But 20 deaths were ascribed to syphilis—10 white and 10 colored; to alcoholism but 3—white 2, colored 1. There were no deaths from either yellow fever, small-pox, or hydrophobia.

II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Constitutional diseases claimed 1,109 of the decedents, or 25.74 per cent. of the total mortality; 548 whites, or 24.95 per cent. of their total mortality; 561 colored, or 26.55 per cent. of their total mortality. Under the diathetic order of this class are 23 specific names, 16 of which are for cancers alone; from these there were 89 deaths—13 white males, 49 white females, 3 colored males, and 24 colored females; or in every 1,000 deaths 21 resulted from cancers (a little less than the number in England, which is 23 in 1,000 deaths); 20 of the white females and 11 of the colored died of cancer of the uterus. Of cancer of the stomach there were 19 cases, 13 white and 6 colored, more than four times as many females as males dying from this cause. Of the tubercular order of diseases there were 935 deaths—214 white males, 232 white females, 220 colored males, and 269 colored females. The principal disease under this order is phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption; from this alone there were 716 deaths, or 16.62 per cent. of the total mortality. That is, in every 1,000 deaths 166 resulted from consumption.

III.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Local diseases claimed 1,659 of the decedents, or 38.5 per cent. of the total mortality; whites 806, or 36.70 per cent. of their total mortality; 853 colored, or 40.37 per cent. of their total mortality.

Under this class there are eight orders, corresponding with the different organs of the body. Under the first order, that of the nervous system, there are 24 special names, and a total of 580 deaths, divided as follows as to race and sex: 160 white males, 121 white females, 167 colored males, and 152 colored females. Of these decedents 257, or nearly one-half, were under one year of age, and of these 257 infants, 169, or nearly two-thirds, were colored. Apoplexy and paralysis together caused a total of 120 deaths, 77 being white and 43 colored. Insanity 12; 9 white, 3 colored. But one case of sunstroke was recorded, and this of a colored man over 80 years of age. Epilepsy caused 8 deaths; 6 white, 2 colored. Under the circulatory order there are 15 special names of diseases. The principal causes here are those immediately affecting the heart; out of a total of 139 deaths, 87 were from causes pertaining to this organ, showing that in every 1,000 deaths 20 were from some heart-disease. There were but 8 deaths from aneurisms. From diseases of the respiratory organs there were 624 deaths, or 14.48 per cent. of the total mortality, and of this number pneumonia furnishes 406; 150 white, 256 colored, 26 white and 77 colored being under one year of age. Thus it will be seen that pneumonia is a very fatal disease among the colored people, they furnishing over 63 per cent. of the total decedents from this cause. From bronchitis there were 98 deaths; white 36, colored 62: congestion of the lungs, 85; white 42, colored 43. From diseases of the digestive organs there were 213 deaths, 55 of the decedents being under one year of age. From diseases affecting the stomach, 37 deaths occurred; intestines, 43; liver, 63; from peritonitis, 21; hernia, 7; intussusception, 5; and gallstones, 1. Diseases of the urinary organs caused 76 deaths. Nephria or Bright's disease caused 21 deaths; white 9, colored 12: nephritis, 26; cystitis, 7, and Addison's disease, 1. From diseases of the generative organs there were 15 deaths, 14 of which were females. From locomotory and integumentary diseases there were 12 deaths.

IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths registered under this class is 396, or 9.19 per cent. of the total mortality; 203 white, or 9.24 per cent. of their total mortality; 193 colored, or 9.13 per cent. of their total mortality. Under this class we have four orders: children, women, old age, and nutrition. One hundred and eighty-six children fell victims to a lack of proper development before birth; of these 102 were white and 84 colored. From child-birth and the accidents pertaining thereto there were 43 deaths of women, 23 white and 20 colored. Child-birth is but a physiological process and cannot of itself be called a disease; still it sometimes causes the death of the mother, and sometimes of the child.

In treating of the mortality from child-birth, we have to consider several cases. *Two lives* are at risk, and the following are the four possible combinations of their fates:

(*a*) The mother (m) and child (c) generally survive.............................. m c
(*b*) The mother survives (m) and the child (c′) dies.............................. m c′
(*c*) The mother dies (m′), the child (c) lives.............................. m′ c
(*d*) The mother dies (m′) and the child dies (c′).............................. m′ c′

NOTE.—From the returns of the Royal Maternity Charity, it appears that 9,019 (m+m′) mothers were delivered 8,998 (m) surviving, 21 (m′) dying; while 9,117 (c+c′) children were born, of whom 8,832 (c) lived, 285 (c′) died, including 244 still-born, 41 live-born. Then, before delivery we have these four probabilities:

m c .96648 mother and child will live.
m c′ .03119 mother will live and child die.
m′ c .00226 mother will die and child survive.
m′ c′ .00007 mother and child will die.

Note that $(m+m')(c+c')=9{,}019\times 9{,}117$ is the divisor of the numbers from which the probabilities m c, &c., are derived.

Thus the probability that the mother will live is $.96648+.03119=.99767$; will die, is .00233. The probability that the mother will live and the child will die is .03119. The probability that the child will live, is .96874; that it will die is .03126; mother and child survive in 966 deliveries out of 1,000; mother lives, child dies, in 31; mother dies, child lives, in 2 cases; in only .07 mother and child die. In case of two or more children the problem is somewhat more complicated.*

Of the 43 women referred to, but 4, or 10 per cent., died from parturition direct; from puerperal convulsions there were 11; puerperal hemorrhage, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 4; puerperal peritonitis and fever, 10; placenta previæ, 3; and 2 from miscarriage. Old age and nutrition furnished 167 decedents.

V.—VIOLENCE.

Under this class are arranged 150 deaths, 3.48 per cent. of the total mortality; 70 white, or 3.19 per cent. of their total mortality, and 80 colored, or 3.79 per cent. of their total mortality. The deaths from violence are under three general orders: accidents and negligence, homicide, and suicide. Under accidents and negligence there are 35 specific names and 135 deaths, of which 31 were infants under one year of age. Among the decedents there were 8 from fracture of the skull; 2 were killed by railroad accidents, and 1 by being run over by a street-car; 6 by falls; 4 died from tetanus resulting from injuries; 4 were smothered in a burning house; 3 died from the shock of surgical operations (first, male, white, operation for epithhelioma of hip and upper portion of thigh; second, female, colored, operation for hare-lip; third, male, white, amputation of lower third of femur); 27 from scalds and burns, 4 being caused by coal-oil accidents; 25 were drowned; 7 were suffocated by being overlaid by mother; opium is charged with the deaths of 3, and podophyllum of 1; 15 died from neglect at birth; there were 2 cases of death from fracture of long bones, and 7 deaths from the careless handling of fire-arms. Of the 8 cases of homicide, 3 were infanticides; 1 abortion; 3 by punctured and incised wounds; and 1 from gunshot wound. Of the 7 cases of suicide, 2 were by cut-throat; 2 by gun-shot wound of head; 1 each by arsenic and opium, and 1 by jumping from a building.

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* W. Farr, in Report Registrar-General, England, 1878.

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.																1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																										
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																										
Measles	10	.232	.061	.054	4	3	....	3	7	3	4	6	4	3	....	2	9	.209	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Croup	50	1.160	.298	.286	15	19	9	7	34	16	24	26	12	12	9	6	39	.905	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diphtheria	79	1.833	.526	.339	25	35	10	9	60	19	35	44	12	17	8	3	40	.928	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....
Scarlet fever	129	2.994	1.026	.214	60	57	8	4	117	12	68	61	38	42	3	1	84	1.940	7	5	2	1	5	3	....	....
Typhoid fever	74	1.717	.395	.518	27	18	19	10	45	29	46	28	2	4	7	....	13	.302	2	5	4	3	4	2	4	....
Intermittent fever	15	.348	.061	.143	3	4	3	5	7	8	6	9	2	3	2	4	11	.255	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
Remittent fever	20	.464	.088	.179	7	3	4	6	10	10	11	9	....	2	1	....	3	.070	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Typho-malarial fever	25	.580	.105	.232	5	7	7	6	12	13	12	13	....	1	1	2	4	.093	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Malarial fever	18	.418	.079	.161	6	3	4	5	9	9	10	8	1	2	3	4	10	.232	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	13	.302	.079	.070	3	6	1	3	9	4	4	9	1	1	....	2	4	.093	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	47	1.091	.202	.429	12	11	12	12	23	24	24	23	9	3	8	6	26	.603	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	4
Diarrhœa	133	3.087	.509	1.339	31	27	37	38	58	75	68	65	14	19	33	35	101	2.344	3	2	14	12	5	8	7	10
Cholera morbus	7	.162	.061	......	2	5	....	....	7	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cholera infantum	189	4.386	.737	1.875	40	44	48	57	84	105	88	101	40	44	48	57	189	4.386	9	11	18	24	5	8	14	14
Entero-colitis	24	.557	.123	.179	9	5	7	3	14	10	16	8	9	4	6	3	22	.511	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	....
Tonsillitis	4	.093	......	.071	....	....	2	2	....	4	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping-cough	25	.580	.053	.339	1	5	12	7	6	19	13	12	1	5	12	7	25	.580	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1
Erysipelas	16	.371	.114	.054	8	5	1	2	13	3	9	7	1	3	1	2	7	.162	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Carbuncle	3	.070	.026	......	2	1	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Pyæmia	4	.093	.009	.054	1	....	3	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Septicæmia	2	.046	.018	......	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total miasmatic diseases	887	20.587	4.570	6.536	263	258	187	179	521	366	450	437	146	166	144	134	590	13.691	25	37	43	46	25	25	36	32
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																										
Syphilis, congenital	11	.255	.026	.143	1	2	3	5	3	8	4	7	1	2	3	5	11	.256	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Syphilis, tertiary	9	.209	.062	.036	4	3	....	2	7	2	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total enthetic diseases	20	.464	.088	.179	5	5	3	7	10	10	8	12	1	2	3	5	11	.256	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																												
Measles	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Croup	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	4	3	1	....	3	5	2	2	2	2	2	....	9	10	5	2	3	1	2	1
Diphtheria	3	5	1	1	5	8	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	3	....	....	4	9	....	1	9	16	1	3	2	4	4	2
Scarlet fever	2	....	....	1	14	8	2	2	3	7	2	....	6	2	....	1	6	8	....	....	15	17	2	1	6	8	....	....
Typhoid fever	6	2	4	2	12	9	12	5	6	4	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	5	4	2	2	....	....	....
Intermittent fever	1	....	2	....	1	2	3	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....
Remittent fever	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Typho-malarial fever	1	3	3	2	1	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	•2	1	....	....	....	....
Malarial fever	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	4	2	2	1	....	1	....	....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	2	1	1	....	....
Dysentery	1	....	3	3	3	5	8	9	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	2	9	11	22	24	4	4	3	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	7	4	4	2	2	....	1	....
Cholera morbus	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cholera infantum	1	2	4	1	15	21	36	39	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Entero-colitis	1	....	1	....	3	2	4	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping-cough	1	2	....	1	1	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Carbuncle	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total miasmatic diseases	20	16	21	14	70	78	100	92	27	30	14	15	19	13	4	6	17	21	5	3	63	64	23	24	20	17	9	3
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																												
Syphilis, congenital	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....
Syphilis, tertiary	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total enthetic diseases	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																												
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Croup	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	6	3	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Diphtheria	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	6	5	2	2	5	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	5	5	3	3
Scarlet fever	7	9	1	...	12	2	1	...	25	19	2	...	2	4	...	...	4	5	1	...	...	4	1	1	6	13	2	1
Typhoid fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	5	3	2	3
Intermittent fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Remittent fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Typho-malarial fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Malarial fever	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	2	3	3	5	4	4	3
Diarrhœa	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	8	8	7	8	10	11	8	10
Cholera morbus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...
Cholera infantum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	23	12	16	24	23	12	16
Entero-colitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	4	1	2	...
Tonsillitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping-cough	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	2	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total miasmatic diseases	19	14	5	4	16	11	8	10	55	42	22	17	9	19	5	8	18	12	8	9	48	43	29	29	75	74	42	46
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																												
Syphilis, congenital	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Syphilis, tertiary	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Total enthetic diseases	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																												
Measles	2	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Croup	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	....	3	5	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	....	....	3	6	....	1	....	1	....	....
Diphtheria	1	1	4	....	2	7	3	2	3	3	....	....	3	4	1	....	3	2	....	1	9	15	2	5	4	3	....	1
Scarlet fever	5	3	1	....	8	17	....	....	8	7	....	1	10	8	....	....	7	7	2	....	17	13	5	3	5	2	....	....
Typhoid fever	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	1	2	....	9	5	....	4	4	....	3	2
Intermittent fever	1	2	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Remittent fever	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Typho-malarial fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....
Malarial fever	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dysentery	5	1	5	2	2	2	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1
Diarrhœa	11	14	20	24	2	3	10	9	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cholera morbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cholera infantum	30	35	36	40	8	8	10	15	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Entero-colitis	8	3	4	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....
Whooping-cough	....	3	6	6	1	1	2	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Carbuncle	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total miasmatic diseases	66	70	80	84	30	42	36	33	19	22	13	8	16	18	10	7	15	14	5	2	42	46	11	19	19	8	6	5
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																												
Syphilis, congenital	1	2	1	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syphilis, tertiary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total enthetic diseases	1	2	1	3	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																												
Measles																												
Croup																												
Diphtheria																												
Scarlet fever																												
Typhoid fever	4	4	4		4	4	3	2	1	1		1				1	2		2						1			
Intermittent fever			1																	1								
Remittent fever			1				1	3	2	1							2			1				1	1			
Typho-malarial fever		1	2	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1	2			1	1									
Malarial fever	1			1	1		1		1					1											1			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1		1			1																						
Dysentery		2				2		1				2					2		1	1		2	1			1		
Diarrhœa		1			2			2	2	1			6		1		2	5	1		3	1		1	2			
Cholera morbus	1	1												1				2			1							
Cholera infantum																												
Entero-colitis										1																		
Tonsillitis																												
Whooping-cough																												
Erysipelas													3				1				1	1			1			
Carbuncle									1				1															
Pyæmia			2																		1							
Septicæmia					1																							
Total miasmatic diseases	7	9	12	2	9	8	5	8	8	5	....	4	11	3	3	1	9	8	5	3	6	4	1	2	6	1	....	....
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																												
Syphilis, congenital																												
Syphilis, tertiary		1		1				1	1	2			2				1											
Total enthetic diseases		1		1				1	1	2			2				1											

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—*Miasmatic.*																								
Measles													4	3		3								
Croup													15	19	9	7								
Diphtheria													25	35	10	9								
Scarlet fever													60	57	8	4								
Typhoid fever									4	5	4	1	19	12	14	6	4	1	1	2				1
Intermittent fever											1		3	4	2	4				1				
Remittent fever									4	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1			2				
Typho-malarial fever									2	3	5		3	2	2	5		2		1				
Malarial fever									2		1	1	4	2	3	4		1						
Cerebro-spinal meningitis										1			3	5	1	3								
Dysentery				1					2	3	2	1	8	4	10	8	2	4		3				
Diarrhœa									10		2	1	18	23	34	36	3	4	1	1				
Cholera morbus									2	1				1				3						
Cholera infantum													40	44	48	57								
Entero-colitis										1			9	4	7	3								
Tonsillitis															2	2								
Whooping-cough													1	5	12	7								
Erysipelas									4				3	4	1	2	1	1						
Carbuncle													1	1			1							
Pyæmia									1						3									
Septicæmia									1				1											
Total miasmatic diseases				1					32	15	16	7	219	227	169	161	12	16	2	10				1
Order 2.—*Enthetic.*																								
Syphilis, congenital													1	2	3	5								
Syphilis, tertiary										1			3	1		1	1	1						1
Total enthetic diseases										1			4	3	3	6	1	1						1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per ct. of each cause to total mortality.	July				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																										
Order 3.—*Dietic.*																										
Inanition	74	1.717	.262	.786	12	18	21	23	30	44	33	41	12	18	21	23	74	1.717	2	1	3	4	2	3	2	1
Purpura	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delirium tremens	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intemperance	2	.046	.009	.018	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronchocele	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total dietic diseases	79	1.833	.298	.804	13	21	22	23	34	45	35	44	12	18	21	23	74	1.717	2	1	3	4	2	3	2	1
Order 4.—*Parasitic.*																										
Thrush	5	.116	.026	.035	1	2	....	2	3	2	1	4	1	2	....	2	5	.116	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ascarides	2	.046	......	.035	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total parasitic diseases	7	.162	.026	.070	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	2	7	.162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total zymotic class	993	23.043	4.982	7.589	282	286	214	211	568	425	496	497	160	188	170	164	682	15.826	27	38	47	50	27	28	38	34
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																										
Order 1.—*Diathetic.*																										
Gout	2	.046	.018	......	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	11	.255	.035	.125	....	4	3	4	4	7	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dropsy	15	.348	.053	.161	4	2	5	4	6	9	9	6	....	....	2	....	2	.046	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	1
Anasarca	52	1.207	.218	.482	13	12	16	11	25	27	29	23	....	....	3	....	3	.071	1	1	2	....	1	....	3	1
Cancer, abdominal organs	6	.139	.018	.071	....	2	1	3	2	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
breast	10	.232	.070	.036	....	8	....	2	8	2	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
uterus	31	.719	.175	.196	....	20	....	11	20	11	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....
ovary	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
eye	1	.023	.009		....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
face and scalp	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
stomach	19	.441	.113	.107	7	6	....	6	13	6	7	12	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
liver	5	.116	.043	......	2	3	....	....	5	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
groin	2	.046	.018	......	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
neck	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 3.—*Dietic.*																												
Inanition	....	2	1	1	4	6	6	6	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	2	1	....	2	1	3	....	4	4	....	1	....	....
Purpura	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delirium tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intemperance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronchocele	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total dietic diseases	....	2	1	1	4	6	6	6	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	1	....	2	1	3	2	4	4	....	1	....	....
Order 4.—*Parasitic.*																												
Thrush	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Ascarides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Total parasitic diseases	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Total zymotic class	21	21	22	15	75	87	107	99	27	33	15	18	22	13	6	9	18	21	8	5	67	67	29	32	21	19	10	3
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic.*																												
Gout	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rheumatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	2
Dropsy	....	....	1	1	3	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Anasarca	....	1	....	....	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	5	1	1	2	....
Cancer, abdominal organs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
breast	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
uterus	....	1	....	2	....	6	....	3	....	2	....	4	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	6	....	3	....	....
ovary	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
face and scalp	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
stomach	1	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	4	1	2	....	....
liver	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
groin	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
neck	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 3.—*Dietic.*																												
Inanition	....	3	3	4	1	1	1	....	1	5	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	....	2	2	2	5	3	6	4	7	7	9
Purpura	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delirium tremens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Intemperance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Bronchocele	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total dietic diseases	....	3	3	4	1	1	1	....	1	5	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	6	5	8	8	9
Order 4.—*Parasitic.*																												
Thrush	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Ascarides	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total parasitic diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Total zymotic class	20	17	8	10	17	12	9	11	58	48	27	24	12	21	9	9	19	13	10	11	51	50	32	36	82	84	51	56
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic.*																												
Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Rheumatism	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1
Dropsy	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1
Anasarca	1	1	1	2	....	2	....	1	2	4	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	6	3	3	2
Cancer, abdominal organs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1
breast	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
uterus	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	5	....	2
ovary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
eye	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
face and scalp	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
stomach	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1
liver	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
groin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
neck	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 3.—*Dietic.*																												
Inanition	12	16	15	20															1									
Purpura																						1						
Delirium tremens																												
Intemperance																												
Bronchocele																												
Total dietic diseases	12	16	15	20		2	5	3											1			1						
Order 4.—*Parasitic.*																												
Thrush	1	2		2																								
Ascarides							1				1																	
Total parasitic diseases	1	2		2			1				1																	
Total zymotic class	80	90	96	109	30	44	44	37	19	22	14	9	16	18	10	7	15	14	6	2	42	47	11	19	19	8	6	5
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic.*																												
Gout																												
Rheumatism																						3						1
Dropsy							1								1						1	1	1					
Anasarca							1				1				1							3	3	1	4	1	1	
Cancer, abdominal organs																												
breast																												
uterus																												
ovary																												
eye																												
face and scalp																												
stomach																												
liver																												
groin																												
neck																												

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																												
Order 3.—*Dietic*.																												
Inanition																												
Purpura																												
Delirium tremens					1																							
Intemperance							1											1										
Bronchocele																										1		
Total dietic diseases					1		1											1								1		
Order 4.—*Parasitic*.																												
Thrush																												
Ascarides																												
Total parasitic diseases																												
Total zymotic class	7	10	12	3	10	8	6	9	9	7	....	4	13	3	3	1	10	9	5	3	6	4	1	2	6	2	....	....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic*.																												
Gout													1								1							
Rheumatism						1						1			2				1					1				
Dropsy				1	1			1									1		1		1	1		1				1
Anasarca	1				1	2	3	2	2	2	4	2		2		3	3		1	3	1	2	1		1			
Cancer, abdominal organs			1					1		2						1				1								
breast						1				2				2		1		3		1								
uterus		2		1		6		2		3		3		3		3		6		1				1				
ovary														1														
eye														1														
face and scalp											1		1									1						
stomach								1		2			2	2		1	2	1		1	2	1		2	1			1
liver						1				2			2															
groin																		2										
neck									1			1		1														

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.'				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																								
Order 3.—*Dietic.*																								
Inanition													12	18	21	23								
Purpura														1										
Delirium tremens													1											
Intemperance											1							1						
Bronchocele																		1						
Total dietic diseases											1		13	19	21	23		2						
Order 4.—*Parasitic.*																								
Thrush													1	2		2								
Ascarides															2									
Total parasitic diseases													1	2	2	2								
Total zymotic class				1					32	16	17	7	237	251	195	192	13	19	2	10				2
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—*Diathetic.*																								
Gout									1				1											
Rheumatism				1						1	1	1		3		1			2	2				
Dropsy							1		3			1	1	1	4			1	1	2				1
Anasarca									8	5	4	4	4	3	9	2	1	4	3	5				
Cancer, abdominal organs										1		2		1	1	1								
breast										3		2		2				3						
uterus										13		3		2		2		5		6				
ovary										1														
eye										1														
face and scalp													1		1			1						
stomach									4	5			2	1		1	1			5				
liver									1	3			1											
groin																		2						
neck									1	1										1				

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																										
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																										
Cancer, nose	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
larynx	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
rectum	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
back	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
axilla	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Osteo sarcoma	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Leucocythemia	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anæmia	4	.093	.026	.018	1	2	....	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	....	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diathetic diseases	174	4.038	.895	1.286	33	69	28	44	102	72	61	113	1	1	6	....	8	.186	5	10	3	1	4	2	4	3
Order 2.—*Tubercular*.																										
Scrofula	24	.557	.079	.268	3	6	8	7	9	15	11	13	3	6	7	5	21	.487	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scrofulous abscess	3	.070	.009	.036	1	....	2	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Psoas abscess	5	.116	.026	.036	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Rickets	4	.093	......	.071	....	....	3	1	....	4	3	1	....	....	3	1	4	.093	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuberculosis	30	.696	.157	.213	9	9	8	4	18	12	17	13	1	4	7	3	15	.348	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica	73	1.694	.202	.893	8	15	17	33	23	50	25	48	8	13	16	27	64	1.485	3	2	3	10	....	6	3	5
Phthisis pulmonalis	716	16.618	3.105	6.465	171	183	157	205	354	362	328	388	9	5	35	32	81	1.881	9	14	9	25	16	18	16	18
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)	6	.139	.044	.018	3	2	....	1	5	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Hydrocephalus	29	.673	.105	.304	5	7	8	9	12	17	13	16	5	7	8	9	29	.673	....	2	....	3	2	1	1	1
Tubercular meningitis	34	.789	.132	.338	9	6	13	6	15	19	22	12	8	6	10	5	29	.673	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....
peritonitis	2	.046	......	.036	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
bronchitis	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	.046	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
laryngitis	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
abscess	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip disease	5	.116	.026	0.36	1	2	2	....	3	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total tubercular diseases	935	21.701	3.912	8.732	214	232	220	269	446	489	434	501	35	41	87	84	247	5.732	14	21	15	42	19	28	20	24
Total constitutional diseases	1,109	25.740	4.807	10.018	247	301	248	313	548	561	495	614	36	42	93	84	255	5.918	19	31	18	43	23	30	24	27

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																												
Cancer, nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
back	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
axilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteo sarcoma	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total diathetic diseases	2	5	1	4	11	17	8	8	3	5	1	8	...	5	4	5	2	3	2	5	5	13	7	18	3	10	2	3
Order 2.—*Tubercular.*																												
Scrofula	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	3
Scrofulous abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psoas abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	2	1	...	1	...
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica	2	1	3	4	5	9	9	19	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	3
Phthisis pulmonalis	13	13	10	23	38	45	35	66	9	18	7	10	14	23	8	10	18	13	15	15	41	54	30	35	26	12	6	17
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...
Tubercular meningitis	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip disease	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total tubercular diseases	17	16	17	27	50	65	52	93	12	22	11	16	17	25	12	13	22	16	20	15	51	63	43	44	30	13	9	23
Total constitutional diseases	19	21	18	31	61	82	60	101	15	27	12	24	17	30	16	18	24	19	22	20	56	76	50	62	33	23	11	26

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																												
Cancer, nose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
larynx	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
rectum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
back	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
axilla	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Osteo sarcoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Leucocythemia	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anæmia	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diathetic diseases	3	5	4	3	3	3	1	3	9	18	7	9	4	9	2	1	3	8	....	3	1	4	4	5	8	21	6	9
Order 2.—*Tubercular.*																												
Scrofula	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	2	2	3	2
Scrofulous abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psoas abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1
Rickets	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Tuberculosis	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	2	....	1
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	6	....	2	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	4	4	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	15	14	13	16	15	17	21	16	56	43	40	49	12	18	17	16	9	10	20	13	15	13	15	26	36	41	52	55
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
Tubercular meningitis	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	....	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	4	1	1	1	....	1	2	2	6	3
peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip disease	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total tubercular diseases	15	15	15	21	21	22	30	21	66	50	54	65	16	22	25	20	11	14	25	18	20	18	21	29	47	54	71	67
Total constitutional diseases	18	20	19	24	24	25	31	24	75	68	61	74	20	31	27	21	14	22	25	21	21	22	25	34	55	75	77	76

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																												
Cancer, nose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
larynx	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
rectum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
back	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
axilla	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Osteo sarcoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leucocythenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diathetic diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	4	1	4	1	1	1
Order 2.—*Tubercular.*																												
Scrofula	1	5	3	1	2	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Scrofulous abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Psoas abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuberculosis	1	4	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica	8	11	6	19	....	2	8	5	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	5	2	9	11	2	....	9	5	....	1	10	6	....	2	5	7	2	....	2	3	2	1	1	7	10	23	14	28
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Hydrocephalus	2	3	4	7	2	4	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tubercular meningitis	5	4	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....
peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
bronchitis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....
Total tubercular diseases	22	29	25	39	8	9	31	20	1	1	17	9	....	2	8	10	4	....	6	6	3	4	6	13	15	24	18	30
Total constitutional diseases	22	29	25	39	8	9	33	20	2	1	19	9	....	3	10	10	4	....	6	6	4	11	10	14	19	25	19	31

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																												
Cancer, nose																										1		
larynx													1															
rectum																		1										
back										1																		
axilla																												
Osteo sarcoma												1	1	1														
Leucocythemia																												
Anæmia				1										1														
Total diathetic diseases	1	2	1	3	2	11	3	7	3	14	5	8	8	14	2	9	6	13	3	7	5	5	1	5	2	1	....	2
Order 2.—*Tubercular.*																												
Scrofula								1																				
Scrofulous abscess			1																									
Psoas abscess				1		2	1																					
Rickets																												
Tuberculosis	2	1			2	3				1			3															
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica		1																										
Phthisis pulmonalis	43	51	42	61	42	43	19	42	37	25	14	15	15	18	14	10	10	13	12	6	3	3	6	2	....	1	....	2
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)		1		1	1				2																			
Hydrocephalus																												
Tubercular meningitis												1																
peritonitis																												
bronchitis																												
laryngitis																												
abscess													1															
Hip disease																												
Total tubercular diseases	45	54	43	63	45	48	20	43	39	26	14	16	19	18	14	10	10	13	12	6	3	3	6	2	....	1	....	2
Total constitutional diseases	46	56	44	66	47	59	23	50	42	40	19	24	27	32	16	19	16	26	15	13	8	8	7	7	2	2	....	4

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—*Diathetic*—Continued.																								
Cancer, nose	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
larynx	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
rectum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
back	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
axilla	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Osteo sarcoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Leucocythemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diathetic diseases	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	20	35	5	14	11	16	16	7	2	18	7	22	....	....	....	1
Order 2.—*Tubercular.*																								
Scrofula	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scrofulous abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Psoas abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	8	7	8	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marasmus and tabes mesenterica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	15	17	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phthisis pulmonalis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	75	63	77	80	76	87	95	5	32	7	33	2	....	....	....
Hæmoptysis (from tuberculosis)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrocephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tubercular meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	6	13	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
bronchitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total tubercular diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	78	64	77	118	121	149	157	6	33	7	35	2	....	....	....
Total constitutional diseases	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	108	113	69	91	129	137	165	164	8	51	14	57	2	....	....	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per ct. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																										
Meningitis, cerebral	56	1.300	.281	.429	16	16	13	11	32	24	29	27	12	13	8	7	40	.928	1	4	2	2	1	4	....	4
Meningitis, spinalis	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cerebritis	30	.696	.149	.232	10	7	9	4	17	13	19	11	7	4	8	2	21	.487	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....
Cerebral effusion	18	.418	.114	.089	7	6	3	2	13	5	10	8	5	4	3	2	14	.325	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Softening of brain	21	.487	.132	.107	8	7	1	5	15	6	9	12	1	....	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Apoplexy	76	1.764	.395	.554	24	21	15	16	45	31	39	37	....	1	....	....	1	.023	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	2
Paralysis, general	44	1.021	.281	.214	21	11	7	5	32	12	28	16	1	....	....	....	1	.023	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	....
Hemiplegia	6	.139	.018	.071	1	1	....	4	2	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania	12	.278	.079	.054	7	2	3	....	9	3	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Epilepsy	8	.186	.053	.036	4	2	1	1	6	2	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Sun-stroke	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Convulsions	171	3.969	.368	2.304	24	18	75	54	42	129	99	72	24	16	75	54	169	3.922	7	6	8	8	....	....	8	9
Laryngismus stridulus	2	.046	.018	......	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tetanus idiopathic	5	.116	.026	.036	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trismus nascentium	40	.928	.096	.518	6	5	13	16	11	29	19	21	6	5	13	16	40	.928	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	3
Cerebral anæmia	2	.046	.018	......	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Congestion of the brain	78	1.810	.395	.589	26	19	21	12	45	33	47	31	15	14	16	7	52	1.207	8	5	7	1	2	2	2	2
Sclerosis	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abscess of brain	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Compression of brain	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cerebro-spinal congestion	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Myelitis	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic disease of brain	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tumor of cerebellum	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of nervous system	580	13.462	2.465	5.339	160	121	167	132	281	299	327	253	73	60	124	90	347	8.054	25	18	22	18	10	13	14	22
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																										
Pericarditis	8	.186	.044	.054	5	....	2	1	5	3	7	1	2	....	....	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Endocarditis	4	.093	.018	.036	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	....	1	1	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of heart (undefined)	24	.557	.114	.196	10	3	4	7	13	11	14	10	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Hydropericardium	8	.186	.053	.036	2	4	2	....	6	2	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																												
Meningitis, cerebral	....	....	2	....	2	8	4	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	1	2	2	....	2	....
Meningitis, spinalis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebritis	1	....	....	1	3	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	....
Cerebral effusion	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Softening of brain	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	4	3	....	2	2	....	....	1
Apoplexy	1	3	1	....	3	6	1	3	3	4	2	2	7	1	....	1	1	1	5	2	11	6	7	5	1	2	1	2
Paralysis, general	1	....	....	....	5	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	1	3	2	1	2	3	....	....	1
Hemiplegia	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Sun-stroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Convulsions	1	3	7	3	8	9	23	24	1	2	7	4	2	....	6	1	4	1	8	4	7	3	21	9	2	1	4	3
Laryngismus stridulus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tetanus idiopathic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Trismus nascentium	1	....	....	....	4	1	2	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	1	1	....	2	2
Cerebral anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congestion of the brain	....	1	....	1	10	8	9	4	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	....	2	2
Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Abscess of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Compression of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebro-spinal congestion	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Myelitis	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic disease of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tumor of cerebellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of nervous system	6	7	11	5	41	38	47	45	11	9	15	12	16	8	9	7	14	6	18	10	41	23	42	29	18	5	13	11
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																												
Pericarditis	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Endocarditis	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Disease of heart (undefined)	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	3	....	1	2	1	....	....	2
Hydropericardium	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																												
Meningitis, cerebral	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	2	3	3	1	7	6	4	1
Meningitis, spinalis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebritis	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	....	3	3	3	2
Cerebral effusion	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	1	....
Softening of the brain	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apoplexy	3	....	2	....	1	2	....	1	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	4	5
Paralysis, general	4	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	8	1	1	2	3	2	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	3	2	....	5	7	4	....
Hemiplegia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Epilepsy	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....
Sun-stroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Convulsions	....	2	6	5	2	1	7	2	4	4	17	10	3	....	2	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	7	5	5	2	14	15
Laryngismus stridulus	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Tetanus idiopathic	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Trismus nascentium	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	1	3	1	2	2	6
Cerebral anæmia	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congestion of the brain	1	2	....	1	3	....	1	....	6	2	3	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	6	4	4	....	8	6	6	1
Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abscess of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Compression of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebro-spinal congestion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Myelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Organic disease of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tumor of cerebellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of nervous system	11	9	15	9	11	7	9	6	40	21	37	26	14	10	6	10	9	11	12	10	15	18	23	12	38	39	41	32
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																												
Pericarditis	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	1
Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Disease of heart (undefined)	2	....	1	1	3	....	1	....	6	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	1
Hydropericardium	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																												
Meningitis, cerebral	5	4	5	4	5	3	1	2	1	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	1	1
Meningitis, spinalis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Cerebritis	2	3	3	....	3	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cerebral effusion	2	2	2	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Softening of brain	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paralysis, general	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hemiplegia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Sun-stroke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Convulsions	22	15	67	46	1	1	7	5	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laryngismus stridulus	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tetanus idiopathic	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Trismus nascentium	6	5	13	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebral anæmia	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congestion of the brain	10	6	8	2	1	4	5	1	1	....	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....
Sclerosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abscess of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Compression of brain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cerebro-spinal congestion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Myelitis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Organic disease of brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tumor of cerebellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totaldiseases of nervous system	50	38	98	71	14	11	16	10	3	5	5	6	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	10	3	4	2	3	3	2	1
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																												
Pericarditis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Endocarditis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Disease of heart (undefined)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydropericardium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																												
Meningitis, cerebral			1	1			1	2						1			1	1										
Meningitis, spinalis																												
Cerebritis		2			1									1	1	1												
Cerebral effusion									1									2										
Softening of brain		2						1		2			1	1			2	1		2	2		1	1	1			
Apoplexy		2			1	1	3	1	4	3	2	1	2	6	7	4	8	3		3	5	4	2	6	3	1	1	1
Paralysis, general			1		3				9	2	1		2		3		3	2	2	2	2	5		1	1	2		2
Hemiplegia								1						1						1	1							1
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania	1	1					1		2		1		1		1		1	1			2							
Epilepsy					1	1						1	2									1						
Sun-stroke																											1	
Convulsions						1																						
Laryngismus stridulus																												
Tetanus idiopathic		1				1																	1					
Trismus nascentium																												
Cerebral anæmia																												
Congestion of the brain	1				3	1	1	1	4	2		1	1		1	1							1	2			1	
Sclerosis																	1											
Abscess of brain											1																	
Compression of brain																												
Cerebro-spinal congestion															1													
Myelitis																												
Organic disease of brain									1																			
Tumor of cerebellum																												
Total diseases of nervous system	2	8	2	1	9	5	6	6	21	9	5	3	9	10	14	6	16	10	2	8	12	10	5	10	5	3	3	4
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																												
Pericarditis			1		1				1				1			1							1					
Endocarditis				1	1																							
Disease of heart (undefined)		1		1	1		1	2		1		1	3	1		1	5		3		1			2				
Hydropericardium	1								1	1					2													

TABLE I.—DEATHS—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—*Nervous system.*																								
Meningitis, cerebral											2	2	15	16	11	9	1							
Meningitis, spinalis													1		1									
Cerebritis											1		9	6	8	3		1		1	1			
Cerebral effusion									1				6	4	3	2		2						
Softening of brain									5	3		2	2	2		2	1	2	1	1				
Apoplexy									17	22	7	5	3	5	3		4	4	5	11				
Paralysis, general									15	3	3		3	1	1		3	7	1	5			2	
Hemiplegia								1	1			1		1						3				
Insanity, monomania, dementia, melancholia, mania									2		3		4	2			1							
Epilepsy												1	4	1	1			1						
Sun-stroke																			1					
Convulsions										1			24	17	75	54								
Laryngismus stridulus														2										
Tetanus idiopathic										1	1		1	1		1								
Trismus nascentiumh													6	5	13	16								
Cerebral anæmia													1	1										
Congestion of the brain									4	3	2	3	21	16	18	7	1		1	2				
Sclerosis																	1							
Abscess of brain											1													
Compression of brain																1								
Cerebro-spinal congestion											1													
Myelitis													1		1									
Organic disease of brain													1											
Tumor of cerebellum														1										
Total diseases of nervous system								1	45	23	21	14	102	81	135	95	12	17	9	23	1		2	
Order 2.—*Circulatory.*																								
Pericarditis									3		1	1	2						1					
Endocarditis													1		1	1		1						
Disease of heart (undefined)									7	2	4	2	1	1		1	2			4				
Hydropericardium										1			2	3	1				1					

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																										
Aneurism, aorta	5	.116	.044	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, abdominal aorta	1	.023	...	.018	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, subclavian	1	.023	...	.018	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, cœliac axis	1	.023	.009	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of heart	12	.278	.053	.107	5	1	2	4	6	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Valvular disease of heart	44	1.021	.263	.250	17	13	6	8	30	14	23	21	1	...	...	...	1	.023	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	2
Fatty degeneration of heart	6	.139	.026	.054	3	...	1	2	3	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Angina pectoris	6	.139	.035	.036	4	...	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism	16	.371	.105	.071	5	7	3	1	12	4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Epistaxis	2	.046	.009	.018	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	.046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilatation of heart	1	.023	.009	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total circulatory diseases	139	3.226	.781	.893	59	30	25	25	89	50	84	55	4	1	1	1	7	.162	...	3	1	5	3	3	...	3
Order 3.—*Respiratory.*																										
Asthma	3	.070	.018	.018	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	2	.046	.018	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of the glottis	1	.023	...	.018	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	98	2.274	.316	1.107	18	18	35	27	36	62	53	45	9	12	33	24	78	1.810	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1
Pleurisy	4	.093	.035	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrothorax	6	.139	.026	.054	3	...	2	1	3	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	406	9.423	1.316	4.571	81	69	127	129	150	256	208	198	39	31	87	87	244	5.663	1	6	6	7	5	2	4	6
Congestion of the lungs	85	1.973	.368	.767	26	16	22	21	42	43	48	37	14	8	12	12	46	1.068	3	...	...	1	2	2	1	...
Hemorrhage of the lungs	7	.162	.044	.036	4	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Œdema of the lungs	5	.116	.018	.054	2	...	2	1	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lungs	3	.070	.026	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the lungs	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	.033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coryza	1	.023	.009	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total respiratory diseases	624	14.483	2.210	6.643	143	109	190	182	252	372	333	291	63	54	133	124	374	8.680	5	6	7	8	7	7	10	8

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																												
Aneurism, aorta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, abdominal aorta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, subclavian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism, cœliac axis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of heart	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular disease of heart	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...
Fatty degeneration of heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Angina pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dilatation of heart	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total circulatory diseases	5	2	1	1	8	8	2	9	8	...	2	1	4	1	1	2	8	5	5	3	20	6	8	6	5	1	2	4
Order 3.—*Respiratory.*																												
Asthma	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Œdema of the glottis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	3	2	...	1	5	6	1	2	1	2	...	1	2	1	3	4	2	3	1	7	5	6	4	4	2	3	1
Pleurisy	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrothorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	4	5	5	5	10	13	15	18	4	2	4	6	8	3	8	12	6	6	7	10	18	11	19	28	14	8	16	18
Congestion of the lungs	1	1	1	...	6	3	2	1	4	...	3	...	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	8	3	8	6	3	3	3	3
Hemorrhage of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Œdema of the lungs	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coryza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total respiratory diseases	6	10	9	6	18	23	26	22	12	3	9	7	13	6	13	19	13	10	12	13	38	19	34	39	24	15	22	23

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																												
Aneurism, aorta	1								1																			
Aneurism, abdominal aorta																												
Aneurism, subclavian															1												1	
Aneurism, cœliac axis																	1								1			
Hypertrophy of heart								1				1			1		1				2		1		3		2	
Valvular disease of heart	2		1		3	2		1	8	2	1	1		2	2	1		2			1	1			1	5	2	1
Fatty degeneration of heart	1								1			1																
Angina pectoris	1								1								2		1						2		1	
Embolism			1						1	1	1						1	2				2	1		1	4	1	
Epistaxis												1																
Dilatation of heart																												
Total circulatory diseases	8		3	1	7	2	2	2	20	3	7	7	1	4	5	1	6	5	1	1	4	4	2	1	11	13	8	3
Order 3.—*Respiratory.*																												
Asthma									1																			
Laryngitis										2																		
Œdema of the glottis																												
Bronchitis	2		2	3	3	3	8	10	9	5	13	14	1	1	5	7			4	1		2	1		1	3	10	8
Pleurisy																	1								1			
Hydrothorax											1	1	1								1				2			
Pneumonia	11	9	18	16	16	14	26	21	41	31	60	55	9	10	19	11	1	3	10	11	2	1	4	6	12	14	33	28
Congestion of the lungs	1	3	3	5	3	2	2	2	7	8	7	10	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2			1	5	2	5	4
Hemorrhage of the lungs					1				2					1			1				1				2	1		
Œdema of the lungs			1						1		1									1								1
Gangrene of the lungs													1								1				2			
Abscess of the lungs						1				1							1								1			
Coryza																												
Total respiratory diseases	14	12	24	24	23	20	36	33	61	47	82	80	14	13	28	20	5	4	15	14	7	3	5	7	26	20	48	41

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																												
Aneurism, aorta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aneurism, abdominal aorta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aneurism, subclavian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aneurism, cœliac axis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hypertrophy of heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Valvular disease of heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Fatty degeneration of heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Angina pectoris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Embolism	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epistaxis	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dilatation of heart	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total circulatory diseases	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	....	....
Order 3.—*Respiratory*.																												
Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Laryngitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Œdema of the glottis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronchitis	6	7	19	12	3	3	9	7	....	1	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pleurisy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hydrothorax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pneumonia	17	11	45	32	9	5	28	31	7	10	8	13	3	1	4	7	3	4	2	4	4	....	9	8	4	1	1	3
Congestion of the lungs	9	5	8	8	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	2	....	1	....
Hemorrhage of the lungs	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Œdema of the lungs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Gangrene of the lungs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Abscess of the lungs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coryza	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total respiratory diseases	33	24	72	52	15	10	39	41	9	13	13	16	3	1	5	8	3	6	4	7	6	....	10	11	8	1	2	3

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																												
Aneurism, aorta					1				2				2															
Aneurism, abdominal aorta											1																	
Aneurism, subclavian											1																	
Aneurism, cœliac axis					1																							
Hypertrophy of heart			1		1	1			2			2				1	1						1	1				
Valvular disease of heart					4	2	1		4	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	3						2
Fatty degeneration of heart									1						1	2	2											
Angina pectoris									1		1		1				2										1	
Embolism		1	1		2	2				1			2					2	1			1			1		1	1
Epistaxis																												
Dilatation of heart										1																		
Total circulatory diseases	1	2	3	2	12	5	2	2	12	5	6	4	13	3	4	6	12	5	5	3	3	4	2	3	1	....	2	3
Order 3.—*Respiratory*.																												
Asthma																	2											1
Laryngitis						1																						
Œdema of the glottis																												
Bronchitis									4	1				2			1	1		1	2	2	1	2	1		1	
Pleurisy					1					1			1															
Hydrothorax									2						1	1	1		1									
Pneumonia	3	3	6	9	4	6	7	11	8	6	3	1	5	10	7	5	10	6	4	4	3	5	1	1	1		2	
Congestion of the lungs	1	1	1	1	1		3		1		1		2	2	3	1	3	3			1	1		3		1		1
Hemorrhage of the lungs	1		1		1			1	1								1											
Œdema of the lungs							1	1					1														1	
Gangrene of the lungs					1												1											
Abscess of the lungs									1					1														
Coryza																												
Total respiratory diseases	5	4	8	10	8	7	11	13	17	8	4	1	9	15	11	7	19	10	5	5	6	8	2	6	2	1	4	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 2.—*Circulatory*—Continued.																								
Aneurism, aorta									3				2											
Aneurism, abdominal aorta											1													
Aneurism, subclavian											1													
Aneurism, cœliac axis									1															
Hypertrophy of heart									4	1	2	3	1							1				
Valvular disease of heart				1					8	3	3	5	5	2	3		4	8		3				
Fatty degeneration of heart									2			1	1		1					1				
Angina pectoris									4		1								1					
Embolism									3	4	2		1	1	1		1	2		1				
Epistaxis													1			1								
Dilatation of heart										1														
Total circulatory diseases				1					35	12	15	12	17	7	7	3	7	11	3	10				
Order 3.—*Respiratory.*																								
Asthma									1								1			1				
Laryngitis														1				1						
Œdema of the glottis																1								
Bronchitis									6	3	2	1	11	13	33	24	1	2		2				
Pleurisy										1			1	1			1							
Hydrothorax									2		2		1							1				
Pneumonia						1			17	25	20	18	56	33	103	102	6	11	4	9	2			
Congestion of the lungs									7	3	4	3	19	8	17	15		5	1	3				
Hemorrhage of the lungs									2		1		1	1		1					1			
Œdema of the lungs									1		2		1			1								
Gangrene of the lungs									2				1											
Abscess of the lungs									1						1			1						
Coryza													1											
Total respiratory diseases						1			39	32	31	22	92	57	154	144	9	20	5	16	3			

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.															1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																											
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																											
Gastritis	20	.464	.105	.143	8	4	3	5	12	8	11	9	2	1			3	.070	2					1	1	
Stomatitis	3	.070		.054			2	1		3	2	1			2	1	3	.070								
Pharyngitis	1	.023	.009			1			1			1														
Enteritis	33	.766	.175	.232	11	9	7	6	20	13	18	15	5	5	4	4	18	.418	1	1			1	2	2	2
Gastro-enteritis	9	.209	.079		4	5			9		4	5	2	3			5	.116	1	1				2		
Peritonitis	21	.487	.105	.161	4	8	3	6	12	9	7	14		1			1	.023		3		1			1	
Ascites	9	.209	.035	.089	1	3	2	3	4	5	3	6				1	1	.023		1						
Ulceration of intestines	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Obstruction of intestines	1	.023	.009			1			1			1		1			1	.023								
Intestinal hemorrhage	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1		1	2	1	1	2											1			
congestion	1	.023		.018			1			1	1				1		1	.023								
perforation	2	.046	.018		2				2		2															
Hernia, inguinal	3	.070	.018	.018		2	1		2	1	1	2														
strangulated	4	.093	.026	.018		3	1		3	1	1	3												1		
Ileus	1	.023	.009		1				1		1												1			
Colic	1	.023		.018			1			1	1															
Constipation	1	.023		.018			1			1	1				1		1	.023								
Intussusception	5	.116	.035	.018	4			1	4	1	4	1	1				1	.023	2			1				
Ulceration of stomach	5	.116	.044		3	2			5		3	2		1			1	.023	1							
Hepatitis	12	.278	.088	.036	6	4	2		10	2	8	4							2	1					1	
Congestion of the liver	3	.070	.018	.018		2	1		2	1	1	2			1		1	.023			1					
Jaundice	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	1		3	.070								
Abscess of the liver	3	.070	.018	.018	1	1	1		2	1	2	1														
Atrophy of the liver	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Cirrhosis	5	.116	.035	.018	2	2	1		4	1	3	2														
Dyspepsia	8	.186	.044	.054	4	1	2	1	5	3	6	2	3	1	2	1	7	.162					1			
Gallstones	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Hæmatemesis	5	.116	.018	.054	2		2	1	2	3	4	1									1					
Stricture, œsophagus	1	.023		.018			1			1	1															
Fistula	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Dentition	43	.998	.158	.446	11	7	14	11	18	25	25	18	11	7	14	11	43	.998	2			1	1	2	1	
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	2	.046	.018		1	1			2		1	1	1	1			2	.046					1	1		
Congestion of the stomach	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Total digestive diseases	213	4.944	1.140	1.482	72	58	47	36	130	83	119	94	26	22	26	18	92	2.135	11	7	2	3	6	9	6	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				To nd				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																												
Gastritis		1			2	2	1		2				1		1					1	3		1	1		1		1
Stomatitis			1				1					1												1				
Pharyngitis										1												1						
Enteritis		2			2	5	2	2	2		1	1				2	1	1			3	1	1	3	1		1	
Gastro-enteritis		1			1	4																						
Peritonitis	1				1	3	1	1	1	1								1			1	2			1			
Ascites						1							1			1			1		1		1	1				
Ulceration of intestines																												
Obstruction of intestines										1												1						
Intestinal hemorrhage					1									1								1						
congestion															1								1					
perforation																									1			
Hernia, inguinal																										1	1	
strangulated						1				1								1				2						
Ileus					1																							
Colic																			1				1					
Constipation																												
Intussusception					2			1					1								1							
Ulceration of stomach					1					1												1						
Hepatitis	1				3	1	1		1										1		1		1		1			
Congestion of the liver							1							1								1				1		
Jaundice										1							1				1	1						
Abscess of the liver											1												1					
Atrophy of the liver																	1				1							
Cirrhosis															1								1					
Dyspepsia	1				2					1									1			1	1					1
Gallstones																												
Hæmatemesis			1				2		1			1	1								2			1				
Stricture, œsophagus																												
Fistula																	1				1							
Dentition	1	2			4	4	1	1	1		2				4	1	1			1	2		6	2	2	1	1	
Gastro-intestinal catarrh					1	1																						
Congestion of the stomach																												
Total digestive diseases	4	6	2	....	21	22	10	5	8	7	4	3	4	2	7	4	5	3	4	2	17	12	15	9	6	4	3	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																												
Gastritis	2			1					2	1		2		1	1	1					1			1	1	1	1	2
Stomatitis																			1								1	
Pharyngitis																												
Enteritis					1				2		1		3				1	2				1	3	1	4	3	3	1
Gastro-enteritis	1		1		1				2									1			1				1	1		
Peritonitis			1			2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1			2		1						1	1	1		3
Ascites														1					1	1		1		1		2	1	2
Ulceration of intestines													1												1			
Obstruction of intestines																												
Intestinal hemorrhage																								1				1
congestion																												
perforation	1								2																			
Hernia, inguinal										1	1							1								1		
strangulated																			1								1	
Ileus																												
Colic																												
Constipation							1				1																	
Intussusception					1				1																			
Ulceration of stomach		1								1			1								1				2			
Hepatitis						2			1	2				1							1				1	1		
Congestion of the liver										1																		
Jaundice			1								1																	
Abscess of the liver		1								1											1				1			
Atrophy of the liver																												
Cirrhosis	1								1									2			1				1	2		
Dyspepsia					1				1			1					1						1		1		1	
Gallstones	1								1																			
Hæmatemesis																												
Stricture, œsophagus							1				1																	
Fistula																												
Dentition	1	1	2	3				1	3	2	3	4			1		1			2	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	4
Gastro-intestinal catarrh																												
Congestion of the stomach																	1								1			
Total digestive diseases	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	17	11	10	9	6	3	2	3	4	7	3	3	7	3	7	7	17	13	12	13

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																												
Gastritis	2									1														1				1
Stomatitis			1				1									1												
Pharyngitis																						1						
Enteritis	2	2	2	2		2	2	1	2	1			1							1			1	1			1	
Gastro-enteritis	2	1				2															1							
Peritonitis		1																					1					
Ascites								1																1			1	
Ulceration of intestines																												
Obstruction of intestines		1																										
Intestinal hemorrhage																												
congestion			1																									
perforation																												
Hernia, inguinal																												
strangulated																												
Ileus																												
Colic																							1					
Constipation			1																									
Intussusception	1																											
Ulceration of stomach		1																										
Hepatitis																						1						
Congestion of the liver			1																									
Jaundice		1	1										1															
Abscess of the liver																						1						
Atrophy of the liver																												
Cirrhosis																												
Dyspepsia	2		2			1			1			1																
Gallstones																												
Hæmatemesis																												
Stricture, œsophagus																												
Fistula																												
Dentition	6	6	8	7	5	1	6	3				1																
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	1					1																						
Congestion of the stomach																												
Total digestive diseases	16	13	17	9	5	7	9	5	3	2	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	3	....	....	2	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																												
Gastritis									3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1			1								
Stomatitis																												
Pharyngitis																												
Enteritis	1				1					1			3	1			1		1			2		1				
Gastro-enteritis						1			1													1						
Peritonitis				2	1	1			1	2	2	4	2	2				2										
Ascites														1			1		1			1		1		1		
Ulceration of intestines					1																							
Obstruction of intestines																												
Intestinal hemorrhage	1							1														1						
congestion																												
perforation	1				1																							
Hernia, inguinal										2	1																	
strangulated						1				2					1													
Ileus																					1							
Colic																												
Constipation																												
Intussusception	1				1				1											1								
Ulceration of stomach	1				1												1	1										
Hepatitis		1			1				1		2		3				1	1				1						
Congestion of the liver										2																		
Jaundice																												
Abscess of the liver			1		1																							
Atrophy of the liver									1																			
Cirrhosis					1	1				1			1		1													
Dyspepsia																					1							
Gallstones	1																											
Hæmatemesis					1		1				1		1							1								
Stricture, œsophagus											1																	
Fistula									1																			
Dentition																												
Gastro-intestinal catarrh																												
Congestion of the stomach													1															
Total digestive diseases	6	1	1	2	10	4	1	1	9	11	9	5	13	6	3	1	5	4	2	3	2	6	...	2	...	1	......	......

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 4.—*Digestive.*																								
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	3	2	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	7	6	6	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	3	3	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestinal hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
congestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perforation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia, inguinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
strangulated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ileus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gallstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatemesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture, œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dentition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-intestinal catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	7	5	42	31	35	24	4	13	5	7	...	...	...	...

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Order 5.—*Urinary System.*																										
Nephritis	26	.603	.149	.161	10	7	5	4	17	9	15	11	2	3	3	2	10	.232	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1
Nephria (Bright's disease)	21	.487	.079	.214	5	4	7	5	9	12	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	......	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
Addison's disease	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uræmia	8	.186	.026	.089	2	1	4	1	3	5	6	2	....	....	1	....	1	.023	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diabetes	8	.186	.053	.036	5	1	1	1	6	2	6	2	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enlarged prostate	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cystitis	7	.162	.035	.054	4	....	2	1	4	3	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hæmaturia	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renal abscess	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Pyelitis	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the urinary system	76	1.764	.377	.589	29	14	21	12	43	33	50	26	2	3	6	2	13	.302	3	1	....	....	1	4	3	1
Order 6.—*Generative Organs.*																										
Ovarian dropsy	2	.046	.009	.018	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
tumor	4	.093	.009	.054	....	1	....	3	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Metritis	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menorrhagia	3	.070	.009	.036	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Uterine tumor	3	.070	......	.054	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Metroperitonitis	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gangrene of scrotum	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the generative organs	15	.348	.053	.161	1	5	....	9	6	9	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	2
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																										
Caries, pelvis and hip joint	2	.046	......	.036	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
knee and ankle	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mollities ossium	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total locomotory diseases	4	.092	......	.072	....	....	2	2	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 5.—*Urinary System.*																												
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Nephria (Bright's disease)	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	1
Addison's disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Uræmia	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....
Diabetes	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Enlarged prostate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cystitis	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Hæmaturia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Renal abscess	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the urinary system	2	....	1	1	6	5	4	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	3	1	2	1	5	1	3	3	9	2	3	....	3	1
Order 6.—*Generative Organs.*																												
Ovarian dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
tumor	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Metritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menorrhagia	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uterine tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Metroperitonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gangrene of scrotum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the generative organs	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	....
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																												
Caries, pelvis and hip joint	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
knee and ankle	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mollities ossium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total locomotory diseases	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 5.—*Urinary System.*																												
Nephritis	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	2	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	5	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	6	2	1	1
Nephria (Bright's disease)	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1
Addison's disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uræmia	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Diabetes	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Enlarged prostate	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cystitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Hæmaturia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Renal abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the urinary system	2	3	....	1	3	....	3	2	8	3	6	4	3	1	1	1	6	....	1	2	3	2	....	1	12	3	2	4
Order 6.—*Generative Organs.*																												
Ovarian dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menorrhagia	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uterine tumor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Metroperitonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gangrene of scrotum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of the generative organs	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																												
Caries, pelvis and hip joint	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
knee and ankle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mollities ossium	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total locomotory diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 5.—*Urinary system.*																												
Nephritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nephria (Bright's disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Addison's disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uræmia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total diseases of the urinary system	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Order 6.—*Generative organs.*																												
Ovarian dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tumor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine tumor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metroperitonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total diseases of the generative organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																												
Caries, pelvis and hip joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
knee and ankle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollities ossium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total locomotory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 5.—*Urinary System.*																												
Nephritis			1		1				3	1		1	3															
Nephria (Bright's disease)	1	3	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		2						2	4								
Addison's disease																	1											
Uræmia			1	1	1	1					1						1		1									
Diabetes					1				1	1			1			1	1				1							
Enlarged prostate																									1			
Cystitis											1	1	1				1				1		1		1			
Hæmaturia							1										1											
Renal abscess						1																						
Pyelitis																												
Total diseases of the urinary system	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	1	5	3	3	2	7			1	5		3	4	2		1		2			
Order 6.—*Generative Organs.*																												
Ovarian dropsy												1		1														
tumor								1		1		2																
Metritis		1																										
Menorrhagia				1						1		1																
Uterine tumor								2																				1
Metroperitonitis		1																										
Gangrene of scrotum									1																			
Total diseases of the generative organs		2		1				3	1	2		4		1														1
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																												
Caries, pelvis and hip joint			1					1																				
knee and ankle			1																									
Mollities ossium																												
Total locomotory diseases			2					1																				

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 5.—*Urinary system.*																								
Nephritis									6			1	4	6	5	3		1						
Nephria (Bright's disease)			1						2	3	4	1	2	1	3	1	1			3				
Addison's disease									1															
Uræmia									1	1	2	1	1		2									
Diabetes									4			1	1		1			1						
Enlarged prostate																	1							
Cystitis									3		2					1	1							
Hæmaturia									1		1													
Renal abscess										1														
Pyelitis															1									
Total diseases of the urinary system			1						18	5	9	4	8	7	12	5	3	2		3				
Order 6.—*Generative organs.*																								
Ovarian dropsy																		1		1				
tumor										1		1				2								
Metritis										1														
Menorrhagia										1		2												
Uterine tumor																2				1				
Metroperitonitis										1														
Gangrene of scrotum													1											
Total diseases of the generative organs										4		3	1			4		1		2				
Order 7.—*Locomotory.*																								
Caries, pelvis and hip joint												1			1									
knee and ankle															1									
Mollities ossium																1								
Total locomotory diseases												1			2	1								

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																										
Abscess, cervical	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
of leg	1	.023	.009	......	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cellulitis	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of nates	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.023	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scleremia	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ecthyma	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pelvic abscess	2	.046	.018	......	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total integumentary diseases	8	.184	.044	.054	3	2	2	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	1	....	3	.069	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total local diseases	1,659	38.506	7.070	15.232	467	339	454	399	806	853	921	738	169	141	291	236	837	19.427	44	37	32	36	28	36	33	38
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																										
Order 1.—*Children.*																										
Premature birth	98	2.274	.500	.732	33	24	19	22	57	41	52	46	33	24	19	22	98	2.274	6	....	....	2	2	4	3	4
Cyanosis	14	.325	.088	.071	8	2	3	1	10	4	11	3	8	2	3	1	14	.325	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Spina bifida	4	.093	.026	.018	2	1	1	....	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	....	4	.093	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atresia ani	2	.046	.018	......	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	.046	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Umbilical hemorrhage	5	.116	.009	.071	1	....	4	....	1	4	5	....	1	....	4	....	5	.116	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atelectasis pulmonum	6	.139	.026	.054	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	6	.139	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Congenital debility	54	1.253	.219	.518	15	10	18	11	25	29	33	21	15	10	18	11	54	1.253	1	....	....	2	3	....	1	....
Hæmophilia	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	.046	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acephalus	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of children	186	4.315	.855	1.500	63	39	48	36	102	84	111	75	63	39	48	36	186	4.315	10	....	....	5	7	4	5	5
Order 2.—*Women.*																										
Parturition	4	.093	.026	.018	....	3	....	1	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal convulsions	11	.255	.053	.089	....	6	....	5	6	5	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Phlegmasia dolens	1	.023	.009	......	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total, first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																												
Abscess, cervical	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
of leg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cellulitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of nates	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scleremia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Ecthyma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Pelvic abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total integumentary diseases	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....
Total local diseases	23	26	26	13	95	99	91	87	40	20	31	24	38	19	35	34	42	26	44	31	120	65	110	89	57	26	43	41
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Children.*																												
Premature birth	1	8	4	2	9	12	7	8	2	1	....	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	....	2	5	4	4	5	5	1	....	1
Cyanosis	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Spina bifida	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Atresia ani	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Umbilical hemorrhage	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atelectasis pulmonum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Congenital debility	....	....	3	1	4	....	4	3	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	1	5	1	....	2	3	2
Hæmophilia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Acephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of children	2	8	9	3	19	12	14	13	3	2	2	2	3	1	7	2	3	2	2	2	9	5	11	6	5	5	4	3
Order 2.—*Women.*																												
Parturition	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Puerperal convulsions	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2
Phlegmasia dolens	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																												
Abscess, cervical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
of leg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cellulitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of nates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scleremia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ecthyma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pelvic abscess	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total integumentary diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Total local diseases	42	27	46	40	48	33	53	46	147	86	142	127	39	31	42	36	30	27	32	30	36	31	37	30	105	89	111	96
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Children.*																												
Premature birth	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	8	4	5	4	5	3	....	2	3	1	3	1	3	....	....	2	11	4	3	5
Cyanosis	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Spina bifida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Atresia ani	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Umbilical hemorrhage	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....
Atelectasis pulmonum	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Congenital debility	2	....	....	1	3	1	1	....	5	3	4	3	3	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	5	4
Hæmophilia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Acephalus	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of children	4	1	2	4	7	5	5	1	16	11	11	8	8	6	3	2	6	3	5	2	5	2	4	5	19	11	12	9
Order 2.—*Women.*																												
Parturition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal convulsions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1
Phlegmasia dolens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				**1 to 2 years.**				**2 to 3 years.**				**3 to 4 years.**				**4 to 5 years.**				**5 to 10 years.**				**10 to 20 years.**			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																												
Abscess, cervical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of nates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scleremia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecthyma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvic abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total integumentary diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total local diseases	100	75	191	133	34	28	67	56	19	22	18	27	9	6	7	11	7	10	8	9	18	10	18	17	12	8	6	5
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Children.*																												
Premature birth	33	24	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyanosis	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spina bifida	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atresia ani	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbilical hemorrhage	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis pulmonum	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility	14	10	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmophilia	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acephalus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total diseases of children	60	39	48	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 2.—*Women.*																												
Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmasia dolens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																												
Abscess, cervical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
of leg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cellulitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration of nates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scleremia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ecthyma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pelvic abscess	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total integumentary diseases	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total local diseases	15	21	19	17	44	23	22	28	65	38	27	19	51	35	32	21	58	29	18	23	25	28	10	21	10	5	9	10
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 1.—*Children.*																												
Premature birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cyanosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spina bifida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atresia ani	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Umbilical hemorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atelectasis pulmonum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Congenital debility	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hæmophilia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Acephalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Order 2.—*Women.*																												
Parturition	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puerperal convulsions	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phlegmasia dolens	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.																								
Order 8.—*Integumentary.*																								
Abscess, cervical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of nates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scleremia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecthyma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvic abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total integumentary diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total local diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	165	90	84	62	263	185	346	276	35	64	22	61	4	...	2	...
CLASS 4.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																								
Order 1.—*Children.*																								
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24	19	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyanosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atresia ani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbilical hemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis pulmonum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmophilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total diseases of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	39	48	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 2.—*Women.*																								
Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmasia dolens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																										
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																										
Puerperal mania	1	.023	.009			1			1			1														
hemorrhage	7	.162	.035	.054		4		3	4	3		7								1		1				
fever	2	.046	.009	.018		1		1	1	1		2										1				
septicæmia	4	.093	.018	.036		2		2	2	2		4												1		1
peritonitis	8	.186	.035	.071		4		4	4	4		8												1		
Placenta previa	3	.070	.009	.036		1		2	1	2		3														
Miscarriage	2	.046		.036				2		2		2														
Total diseases of women	43	.997	.202	.357		23		20	23	20		43								1		2		4		1
Order 3.—*Old age.*																										
Senile debility	153	3.551	.596	1.518	17	51	36	49	68	85	53	100							1	8	8	5	2	4	1	10
gangrene	4	.093	.026	.018	1	2	1		3	1	2	2													1	
Total diseases of old age	157	3.644	.623	1.536	18	53	37	49	71	86	55	102							1	8	8	5	2	4	2	10
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																										
Debility or asthenia	10	.232	.061	.064	4	3	1	2	7	3	5	5										1				
Total developmental diseases	396	9.191	1.781	3.447	85	118	86	107	203	193	171	225	63	39	48	36	186	4.315	11	9	8	13	9	12	7	16
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																										
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																										
Fracture of skull	8	.186	.053	.036	5	1	2		6	2	7	1		1			1	.023		1						
Meningitis from fall from child's carriage	1	.023	.009			1			1			1		1			1	.023		1						
bed	2	.046		.036			2			2	2				2		2	.046			1					
Fracture of spine	2	.046	.009	.018	1		1		1	1	2															
femur	1	.023	.009			1			1			1														
Injury to hip-joint	2	.046	.018			2			2			2														
Caught in machinery of mill	1	.023	.009		1				1		1															
Run over by railroad cars	2	.046	.009	.018		1	1		1	1	1	1														

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																												
Puerperal mania																										1		
hemorrhage		1		1		2		2		1												1						
fever								1																		1		
septicæmia				1		1		2																		1		
peritonitis				1		1		1		1		1						1				2		1				
Placenta previa																												
Miscarriage																												
Total diseases of women		3		3		8		6		3		1				2		2				5		3		5		2
Order 3.—*Old age.*																												
Senile debility	2	2	1	3	5	14	10	18		6	5	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	8	5	13	10	16	1	9	4	4
gangrene		1				1	1																		1			
Total diseases of old age	2	3	1	3	5	15	11	18		6	5	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	8	5	13	10	16	2	9	4	4
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																												
Debility or asthenia	2				2			1			1	1											1	1	1			
Total developmental diseases	6	14	10	9	26	35	25	38	3	11	8	9	6	6	11	7	5	6	3	10	14	23	22	26	8	19	8	9
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																												
Fracture of skull	1				1	1																			1			
Meningitis from fall from child's carriage bed						1	1																					
Fracture of spine	1				1																							
femur																										1		
Injury to hip-joint										2												2						
Caught in machinery of mill									1												1							
Run over by railroad cars																												

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																												
Puerperal mania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
hemorrhage	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
septicæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Placenta previa	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Miscarriage	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total diseases of women	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	7	....	6	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	5
Order 3.—*Old age.*																												
Senile debility	2	4	3	3	....	5	2	4	3	18	9	11	1	2	5	1	....	3	2	1	3	1	....	2	4	6	7	4
gangrene	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total diseases of old age	2	4	3	3	....	5	2	4	4	18	9	11	1	3	5	1	....	3	2	1	3	1	....	2	4	7	7	4
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																												
Debility or asthenia	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Total developmental diseases	7	6	5	10	7	12	7	6	22	37	20	25	9	10	8	5	6	9	7	6	8	4	4	7	23	23	19	18
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																												
Fracture of skull	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Meningitis from fall from child's carriage bed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Fracture of spine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
femur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injury to hip-joint	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caught in machinery of mill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Run over by railroad cars	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																												
Puerperal mania																												
hemorrhage																												
fever																												
septicæmia																												
peritonitis																												1
Placenta previa																												
Miscarriage																												
Total diseases of women																												2
Order 3.—*Old age.*																												
Senile debility																												
gangrene																												
Total diseases of old age																												
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																												
Debility or asthenia																												
Total developmental diseases	60	39	48	36	1								2															2
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																												
Fracture of skull						1																						
Meningitis from fall from child's carriage						1																						
bed			1				1																					
Fracture of spine																							1					
femur																												
Injury to hip-joint																												
Caught in machinery of mill																												
Run over by railroad cars																						1						

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																												
Puerperal mania		1																										
hemorrhage		1		2		1		1		2																		
fever		1		1																								
septicæmia		1		1		1		1																				
peritonitis		1		2		2		1		1																		
Placenta previa		1		2																								
Miscarriage				1								1																
Total diseases of women		8		12		12		4		3		2																
Order 3.—*Old age.*																												
Senile debility																	2	8	5	2	9	11	13	15	5	28	16	13
gangrene																					1	1					1	
Total diseases of old age																	2	8	5	2	10	12	13	15	5	28	17	18
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																												
Debility or asthenia		1							1										1	1	3	2		1				
Total developmental diseases		9		12		12		4	1	3		2					2	8	6	3	13	14	13	16	5	28	17	18
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																												
Fracture of skull							1						3				1		1						1			
Meningitis from fall from child's carriage																												
bed																												
Fracture of spine	1																											
femur																												
Injury to hip-joint																						1				1		
Caught in machinery of mill																	1											
Run over by railroad cars							1																					

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																								
Order 2.—*Women*—Continued.																								
Puerperal mania										1														
hemorrhage										4		1				2								
fever										1		1												
septicæmia										2		2												
peritonitis										4		3				1								
Placenta previa										1		2												
Miscarriage												1				1								
Total diseases of women										22		16		1		4								
Order 3.—*Old age.*																								
Senile debility	1	4	2	10				4	6	3	18	2	1	8	4	1	10	40	14	46				
gangrene		1															1	2	1					
Total diseases of old age	1	5	2	10				4	6	3	18	2	1	8	4	1	11	42	15	46				
Order 4.—*Nutrition.*																								
Debility or asthenia									1	1				2			3		1	2				
Total developmental diseases	1	5	2	10				4	7	26	18	18	64	50	52	41	14	42	16	48				
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence.*																								
Fracture of skull									2		1		1	1	1		1				1			
Menengitis from fall from child's carriage														1										
bed															2									
Fracture of spine													1		1									
femur		1																1						
Injury to hip-joint														1				1						
Caught in machinery of mill									1															
Run over by railroad cars														1	1									

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TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
			Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V. VIOLENCE.																										
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																										
Run over by hack	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
street-car	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injury from fall	2	.046	.009	.018	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tetanus from injuries	3	.070	......	.054	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
burn	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shock from surgical operation	3	.070	.018	.018	2	....	....	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
fall	1	.023	.009	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scalds	6	.139	.044	.018	4	1	1	....	5	1	5	1	4	1	1	....	6	.139	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burns	21	.487	.053	.268	4	2	2	13	6	15	6	15	4	1	1	5	11	.255	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Injured by kick of horse	2	.046	.018	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drowning	25	.580	.123	.196	14	....	9	2	14	11	23	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	3	....	2	....	....	....	3	2
Suffocation	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
overlaid by mother	7	.162	......	.125	....	....	4	3	....	7	4	3	....	....	4	3	7	.162	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
by fire and smoke	4	.093	......	.071	....	....	2	2	....	4	2	2	....	....	2	1	3	.070	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
piece of apple in glottis	1	.023	.009	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gun-shot wound	7	.162	.018	.089	2	....	5	....	2	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Dislocation of neck	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	......	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....
Concussion of brain	3	.070	.018	.018	....	2	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Neglect at birth	15	.348	.044	.179	2	3	4	6	5	10	6	9	2	3	4	6	15	.348	....	...	....	....	1	1	1	....
Poisoned by opium	3	.070	.009	.036	....	1	2	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	.046	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	....
Hemorrhage from radial artery	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
cord, umbilical	3	.070	......	.054	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	.070	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Compound fracture of forearm	1	.023	.009	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poisoned by podophyllum	1	.023	......	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exposure	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swallowing concentrated lye	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.023	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total accidents and negligence	135	3.133	.535	1.321	42	19	45	29	61	74	87	48	12	9	18	18	57	1.320	4	2	4	....	5	2	4	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																												
Run over by hack																									1			
street-car																												
Injury from fall																		1				1						
Tetanus from injuries																			1				1					
burn																											1	
Shock from surgical operation																												1
fall														1								1						
Scalds													1								1						1	
Burns				1	3	1		1								3	1			3	1			6			1	2
Injured by kick of horse									1												1				1			
Drowning	1		1		4		6	2	2								2		1		4		1		1			
Suffocation				1				1																				
overlaid by mother																			1				1					1
by fire and smoke																												
piece of apple in glottis		1				1																						
Gun-shot wound					1						2				1		1				1		3				1	
Dislocation of neck					1																							
Concussion of brain										2	1											2	1					
Neglect at birth					1	1	1				1					1			1				2	1			1	1
Poisoned by opium							1																					
Hemorrhage from radial artery																	1				1							
cord, umbilical																			1				1				1	
Compound fracture of forearm																												
Poisoned by podophyllum																												
Exposure																												
Swallowing concentrated lye																												
Total accidents and negligence	3	1	1	2	12	5	9	4	4	4	4	....	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	3	10	6	10	7	4	1	6	5

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																												
Run over by hack									1																			
street-car			1								1																	
Injury from fall																								1				1
Tetanus from injuries			2								2																	
burn											1																	
Shock from surgical operation	1								1			1					1								1			
fall																												
Scalds					1	1			1	1	1						1				1				2			
Burns		1		3			1	1		1	2	6																
Injured by kick of horse									1																			
Drowning									1								2		1		3		1		5		2	
Suffocation																												
overlaid by mother			2	2							2	3											1				1	
by fire and smoke							2	2			2	2																
piece of apple in glottis																												
Gunshot wound											1												1				1	
Dislocation of neck																												
Concussion of brain																												
Neglect at birth								1			1	2	1			1		2						2	1	2		3
Poisoned by opium																						1	1			1	1	
Hemorrhage from radial artery																												
cord, umbilical											1												1				1	
Compound fracture of fore-arm		1								1																		
Poisoned by podophyllum							1				1																	
Exposure																	1								1			
Swallowing concentrated lye																					1				1			
Total accidents and negligence	1	2	6	5	1	1	5	4	6	4	17	14	3			1	5	3	4		6	1	5	3	14	4	9	4

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																												
Run over by hack																												
street car																												
Injury from fall								1																				
Tetanus from injuries																											1	
burn																											1	
Shock from surgical operation				1																								
fall																												
Scalds					3	1					1		1															
Burns	1						1	1	2			1	1	1		1				2			1	3		1		2
Injured by kick of horse																												
Drowning																					1		1		11		3	
Suffocation				1																								
overlaid by mother			4	3																								
by fire and smoke			1								1					1								1				
piece of apple in glottis																		1										
Gunshot wound																							1		1		1	
Dislocation of neck																												
Concussion of brain																							1					
Neglect at birth	2	3	4	6																								
Poisoned by opium						1					1																	
Hemorrhage from radial artery																												
cord, umbilical			3																									
Compound fracture of fore-arm																												
Poisoned by podophyllum																												
Exposure	1																											
Swallowing concentrated lye													1															
Total accidents and negligence	4	3	13	11	3	4	2	2	2	....	3	1	3	1	....	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	5	4	12	1	6	2

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																												
Run over by hack																	1											
street-car							1																					
Injury from fall						1																						
Tetanus from injuries			1				1																					
burn																												
Shock from surgical operation													1				1											
fall																										1		
Scalds																												
Burns				1								2																
Injured by kick of horse	1								1																			
Drowning			2	2	1		1								1		1		1									
Suffocation																												
overlaid by mother																												
by fire and smoke																												
piece of apple in glottis																												
Gunshot wound					1		1				1								1									
Dislocation of neck					1																							
Concussion of brain						1																1						
Neglect at birth																												
Poisoned by opium			1																									
Hemorrhage from radial artery													1															
cord, umbilical																												
Compound fracture of fore-arm																						1						
Poisoned by podophyllum																							1					
Exposure																												
Swallowing concentrated lye																												
Total accidents and negligence	2	....	4	3	3	2	6	....	1	....	1	2	5	....	1	....	5	....	3	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 1.—*Accidents and negligence*—Continued.																								
Run over by hack									1															
street-car															1									
Injury from fall														1		1								
Tetanus from injuries											2				1									
burn															1									
Shock from surgical operation									2							1								
fall																		1						
Scalds													4	1	1									
Burns													4	2	2	12				1				
Injured by kick of horse									1				1											
Drowning									2		2	1	12		6	1			1					
Suffocation																1								
overlaid by mother															4	3								
by fire and smoke															2	2								
piece of apple in glottis														1										
Gunshot wound											1		1		3				1		1			
Dislocation of neck									1															
Concussion of brain										1				1	1									
Neglect at birth													2	3	4	6								
Poisoned by opium											1			1	1									
Hemorrhage from radial artery									1															
cord, umbilical															3									
Compound fracture of fore-arm																		1						
Poisoned by podophyllum											1													
Exposure													1											
Swallowing concentrated lye													1											
Total accidents and negligence		1							11	1	8	1	28	14	35	27	1	4	2	1	2			

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE. Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		RECAPITULATION. Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	1878. July.				August.			
					W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
			W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																										
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																										
Incised wound	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured wound, pericardium	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
peritoneum	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infanticide, fracture of skull	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
strangled with cord	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	...	...	1	...	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
necktie	1	.023	....	.018	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total homicide	8	.186	.018	.107	2	....	3	3	2	6	5	3	1	...	1	1	3	.069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																										
Incised wound of throat	2	.046	.018	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	..	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Arsenic	1	.023	.009	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound of head	2	.046	.018	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	..	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumping from building	1	.023	.009	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By laudanum	1	.023	.009	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total suicide	7	.162	.061	....	4	3	....	....	7	....	4	3	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total deaths by violence	150	3.481	.614	1.428	48	22	48	32	70	80	96	54	13	9	19	19	60	1.389	4	2	4	...	6	2	4	2
Unknown	2	.046	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
RECAPITULATION.																										
I. Zymotic diseases	993	23.04	4.982	7.589	282	286	214	211	568	425	496	497	160	188	170	164	682	15.83	27	38	47	50	27	28	38	34
II. Constitutional diseases	1,109	25.74	4.807	10.018	247	301	248	313	548	561	495	614	36	42	93	84	255	5.92	19	31	18	43	23	30	24	27
III. Local diseases	1,659	38.50	7.070	15.232	467	339	454	399	806	853	921	738	169	141	291	236	837	19.42	44	37	32	36	28	36	33	38
IV. Developmental diseases	396	9.19	1.781	3.447	85	118	86	107	203	193	171	225	63	29	48	36	186	4.32	11	9	8	13	9	12	7	16
V. Violence	150	3.48	.614	1.428	48	22	48	32	70	80	96	54	13	9	19	19	60	1.39	4	2	4	...	6	2	4	2
Unknown	2	.05	.009	.018	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand total	4,309	100.00	19.263	37.732	1,130	1,066	1,051	1,062	2,196	2,113	2,181	2,128	441	419	621	539	2,020	46.88	105	117	109	142	93	108	107	117

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1878.																								1879.			
	September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																												
Incised wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured wound, pericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infanticide, fracture of skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
strangled with cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
necktie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																												
Incised wound of throat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumping from building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By laudanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total suicide	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deaths by violence	3	1	1	2	13	5	9	4	4	5	4	1	2	2	1	4	7	1	6	3	13	8	11	8	5	1	6	5
Unknown	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RECAPITULATION.																												
I. Zymotic diseases	21	21	22	15	75	87	107	99	27	33	15	18	22	13	6	9	18	21	8	5	67	67	29	32	21	19	10	3
II. Constitutional diseases	19	21	18	31	61	82	60	101	15	27	12	24	17	30	16	18	24	19	22	20	56	76	50	62	33	23	11	26
III. Local diseases	23	26	26	13	95	99	91	87	40	20	31	24	38	19	35	34	42	26	44	31	120	65	110	89	57	26	43	41
IV. Developmental diseases	6	14	10	9	26	35	25	38	3	11	8	9	6	6	11	7	5	6	3	10	14	23	22	26	8	19	8	9
V. Violence	3	1	1	2	13	5	9	4	4	5	4	1	2	2	1	4	7	1	6	3	13	8	11	8	5	1	6	5
Unknown	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	73	83	77	70	271	308	293	329	89	96	70	76	85	70	69	72	96	73	83	69	270	239	222	217	124	88	78	84

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	1879.																											
	February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																												
Incised wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured wound, pericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
peritoneum	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infanticide, fracture of skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
strangled with cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
necktie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total homicide	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																												
Incised wound of throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound of head	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumping from building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By laudanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total deaths by violence	2	2	7	5	1	1	6	4	8	4	19	14	3	..	...	1	5	3	4	2	6	2	5	3	14	5	9	6
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RECAPITULATION.																												
I. Zymotic diseases	20	17	8	10	17	12	9	11	58	48	27	24	12	21	9	9	19	13	10	11	51	50	32	36	82	84	51	56
II. Constitutional diseases	18	20	19	24	24	25	31	24	75	68	61	74	20	31	27	21	14	22	25	21	21	22	25	34	55	75	77	76
III. Local diseases	42	27	46	40	48	33	53	46	147	86	142	127	39	31	42	36	30	27	32	30	36	31	37	30	105	89	111	96
IV. Developmental diseases	7	6	5	10	7	12	7	6	22	37	20	25	9	10	8	5	6	9	7	6	8	4	4	7	23	23	19	18
V. Violence	2	2	7	5	1	1	6	4	8	4	19	14	3	...	...	1	5	3	4	2	6	2	5	3	14	5	9	6
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	89	72	85	89	97	83	106	91	310	243	269	264	83	93	86	72	74	74	78	70	122	109	103	110	279	276	267	252

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																												
Incised wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured wound, pericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infanticide, fracture of skull	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
strangled with cord	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
necktie	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total homicide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																												
Incised wound of throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gunshot wound of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumping from building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By laudanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total deaths by violence	5	3	14	12	3	4	2	2	2	...	3	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	5	4	12	2	6	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
RECAPITULATION.																												
I. Zymotic diseases	80	90	96	109	30	44	44	37	19	22	14	9	16	18	10	7	15	14	6	2	42	47	11	19	19	8	6	5
II. Constitutional diseases	22	29	25	39	8	9	33	20	2	1	19	9	...	3	10	10	4	...	6	6	4	11	10	14	19	25	19	31
III. Local diseases	100	75	191	133	34	28	67	56	19	22	18	27	9	6	7	11	7	10	8	9	18	10	18	17	12	8	6	5
IV. Developmental diseases	60	39	48	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
V. Violence	5	3	14	12	3	4	2	2	2	...	3	1	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	5	4	12	2	6	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand total	267	236	374	329	76	85	146	115	42	45	54	46	30	28	27	30	26	25	20	19	65	69	44	54	62	43	38	45

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
	20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				0 to 90 years.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																												
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																												
Incised wound	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gunshot wound	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Punctured wound. pericardium	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
peritoneum	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Abortion	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Infanticide, fracture of skull	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
strangled with cord	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
necktie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total homicide	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																												
Incised wound of throat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arsenic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gunshot wound of head	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jumping from building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
By laudanum	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total suicide	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total deaths by violence	5	....	6	5	3	3	6	....	1	....	1	2	6	1	1	....	6	....	3	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....
Unknown	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
RECAPITULATION.																												
I. Zymotic diseases	7	10	12	3	10	8	6	9	9	7	....	4	13	3	3	1	10	9	5	3	6	4	1	2	6	2	....	....
II. Constitutional diseases	46	56	44	66	47	59	23	50	42	40	19	24	27	32	16	19	16	26	15	13	8	8	7	7	2	2	....	4
III. Local diseases	15	21	19	17	44	23	22	28	65	38	27	19	51	35	32	21	58	29	18	23	25	28	10	21	10	5	9	10
IV. Developmental diseases	....	9	....	12	....	12	....	4	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	8	6	3	13	14	13	16	5	28	17	18
V. Violence	5	....	6	5	3	3	6	....	1	....	1	2	6	1	1	....	6	....	3	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....
Unknown	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand total	74	96	81	103	104	105	57	91	118	88	47	51	97	71	52	41	92	72	47	42	52	57	32	46	24	39	26	32

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
	90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
	W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.																								
Order 3.—*Homicide.*																								
Incised wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punctured wound, pericardium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infanticide, fracture of skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
strangled with cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
necktie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Order 4.—*Suicide.*																								
Incised wound of throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot wound of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumping from building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By laudanum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deaths by violence	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	9	2	33	15	37	29	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
RECAPITULATION.																								
I. Zymotic diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	32	16	17	7	237	251	195	192	13	19	2	10	...	...	...	2
II. Constitutional diseases	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	108	113	69	91	129	137	165	164	8	51	14	57	2	...	...	1
III. Local diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	165	90	84	62	263	185	346	276	35	64	22	61	4	...	2	...
IV. Developmental diseases	1	5	2	10	...	...	...	4	7	26	18	18	64	50	52	41	14	42	16	48	...	...	...	...
V. Violence	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	9	2	33	15	37	29	1	5	2	1	2	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grand total	1	6	4	13	...	1	1	5	324	247	197	180	726	638	796	702	71	181	56	177	9	...	2	3

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

	Cause of death.	Total deaths from each cause.	Per cent. of each cause to total mortality.	DEATH-RATE.		RECAPITULATION.														1878.							
				Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.		Total by color and sex.				Total by color.		Total by sex.		Total under 5 years.				Total.	Per c. of each cause to total mortality.	July.				August.			
						W.		C.						W.		C.				W.		C.		W.		C.	
				W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	W.	C.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	Miasmatic diseases	887	20.59	4.570	6.536	263	258	187	179	521	366	450	437	146	166	144	134	590	13.691	2	37	43	46	25	25	36	32
	Enthetic diseases	20	.46	.088	.179	5	5	3	7	10	10	8	12	1	2	3	5	11	.256	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Dietic diseases	79	1.83	.298	.804	13	21	22	23	34	45	35	44	12	18	21	23	74	1.717	2	1	3	4	2	3	2	1
	Parasitic diseases	7	.16	.026	.070	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	2	7	.162	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
II.	Diathetic diseases	174	4.04	.895	1.286	33	69	28	44	102	72	61	113	1	1	6	...	8	.186	5	10	3	1	4	2	4	3
	Tubercular diseases	935	21.70	3.912	8.732	214	232	220	269	446	489	434	501	35	41	87	84	247	5.732	14	21	15	42	19	28	20	24
III.	Diseases of the nervous system	580	13.46	2.465	5.339	160	121	167	132	281	299	327	253	73	60	124	90	347	8.054	25	18	22	18	10	13	14	22
	Circulatory diseases	139	3.23	.781	.893	59	30	25	25	89	50	84	55	4	1	1	1	7	.162	...	3	1	5	3	3	...	3
	Respiratory diseases	624	14.48	2.210	6.643	143	109	190	182	252	372	333	291	63	54	133	124	374	8.680	5	6	7	8	7	7	10	8
	Digestive diseases	213	4.94	1.140	1.482	72	58	47	36	130	83	119	94	26	22	26	18	92	2.135	11	7	2	3	6	9	6	2
	Diseases of the urinary system	76	1.76	.377	.589	29	14	21	12	43	33	50	26	2	3	6	2	13	.302	3	1	...	...	1	4	3	1
	Diseases of the generative organs	15	.35	.053	.161	1	5	.....	9	6	9	1	14	...	...	...	...	.....	......	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Locomotory diseases	4	.09	......	.070	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	.023	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Integumentary diseases	8	.19	.044	.054	3	2	2	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	1	...	3	.069	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
IV.	Diseases of children	186	4.32	.895	1.500	63	39	48	36	102	84	111	75	63	39	48	36	186	4.315	10	...	...	5	7	4	5	5
	Diseases of women	43	1.00	.202	.357	.....	23	.....	20	23	20	.....	43	...	...	...	...	.....	......	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	1
	Old age	157	3.64	.623	1.536	18	53	37	49	71	86	55	102	...	...	...	...	.....	......	1	8	8	5	2	4	2	10
	Nutrition	10	.23	.061	.054	4	3	1	2	7	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	.....	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
V.	Accidents and negligence	135	3.13	.535	1.321	42	19	45	29	61	74	87	48	12	9	18	18	57	1.320	4	2	4	...	5	2	4	2
	Homicide	8	.19	.018	.107	2	.....	3	3	2	6	5	3	1	...	1	1	3	.069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicide	7	.16	.061	......	4	3	.....	.....	7	.....	4	3	...	...	...	...	.....	......	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Unknown		2	.05	.009	.018	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	...	...	..	...	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Grand total from all causes by sex	4,309	100	19.263	37.732	1,130	1,066	1,051	1,062	2,196	2,113	2,181	2,128	441	419	621	539	2,020	46.88	105	117	109	142	93	108	107	117
	Grand total from all causes by color	......	......	......	......	2,196		2,113		.....	.....	.....	.....	860		1,160		.....	......	222		251		201		224	
	Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality	......	......	......	......	50.963		49.037		.....	.....	.....	.....	19.96		26.92		.....	......	5.15		5.83		4.67		5.20	
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	.....	......	......	......	19.263		37.732		.....	.....	.....	.....	7.54		20.71		.....	......	1.95		4.48		1.76		4.00	
	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	25.347	......	......	......	12.92		12.48		.....	.....	.....	....	5.06		6.82		11.88	......	1.31		1.48		1.18		1.32	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

Cause of death.		1878.																								1879.			
		September.				Total first quarter.				October.				November.				December.				Total second quarter.				January.			
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	Miasmatic diseases	20	16	21	14	70	78	100	92	27	30	14	15	19	13	4	6	17	21	5	3	63	64	23	24	20	17	9	3
	Enthetic diseases	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	....	....
	Dietic diseases	....	2	1	1	4	6	6	6	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	1	....	2	1	3	2	4	4	....	1	....	....
	Parasitic diseases	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
II.	Diathetic diseases	2	5	1	4	11	17	8	8	3	5	1	8	...	5	4	5	2	3	2	5	5	13	7	18	3	10	2	3
	Tubercular diseases	17	16	17	27	50	65	52	93	12	22	11	16	17	25	12	13	22	16	20	15	51	63	43	44	30	13	9	23
III.	Diseases of the nervous system	6	7	11	5	41	38	47	45	11	9	15	12	16	8	9	7	14	6	18	10	41	23	42	29	18	5	13	11
	Circulatory diseases	5	2	1	1	8	8	2	9	8	....	2	1	4	1	1	2	8	5	5	3	20	6	8	6	5	1	2	4
	Respiratory diseases	6	10	9	6	18	23	26	22	12	3	9	7	13	6	13	19	13	10	12	13	38	19	34	39	24	15	22	23
	Digestive diseases	4	7	2	....	21	22	10	5	8	7	4	3	4	2	7	4	5	3	4	2	17	12	15	9	6	4	3	2
	Diseases of the urinary system	2	....	1	1	6	5	4	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	3	1	2	1	5	1	3	3	9	2	3	....	3	1
	Diseases of the generative organs	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	....
	Locomotory diseases	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Integumentary diseases	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....
IV.	Diseases of children	2	8	9	3	19	12	14	13	3	2	2	2	3	1	7	2	3	2	2	2	9	5	11	6	5	5	4	3
	Diseases of women	....	3	....	3	....	8	....	6	....	3	....	1	...	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	5	....	2
	Old age	2	3	1	3	5	15	11	18	....	6	5	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	8	5	13	10	16	2	9	4	4
	Nutrition	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
V.	Accidents and negligence	3	1	1	2	12	5	9	4	4	4	4	....	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	3	10	6	10	7	4	1	6	5
	Homicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
	Suicide	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown		1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand total from all causes by sex		73	83	77	70	271	308	293	329	89	96	70	76	85	70	69	72	96	73	83	69	270	239	222	217	124	88	78	84
Grand total from all causes by color		156		147		579		622		185		146		155		141		169		152		509		439		212		162	
Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality		3.62		3.41		13.44		14.44		4.29		3.39		3.60		3.27		3.92		3.53		11.81		10.19		4.92		3.76	
Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)		1.37		2.62		5.08		11.10		1.62		2.61		1.36		2.52		1.48		2.71		4.64		7.84		1.86		2.89	
Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)		.92		.86		3.41		3.66		1.09		.86		.91		.83		.99		.89		2.99		2.58		1.25		.95	

TABLE .—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

	Cause of death.	1879.																											
		February.				March.				Total third quarter.				April.				May.				June.				Total fourth quarter.			
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	Miasmatic diseases	19	14	5	4	16	11	8	10	55	42	22	17	9	19	5	8	18	12	8	9	48	43	29	29	75	74	42	46
	Enthetic diseases	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	1
	Dietic diseases	....	3	3	4	1	1	1	....	1	5	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	•2	2	5	3	6	5	8	8	9
	Parasitic diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
II.	Diathetic diseases	3	5	4	3	3	3	1	3	9	18	7	9	4	9	2	1	3	8	....	3	1	4	4	5	8	21	6	9
	Tubercular diseases	15	15	15	21	21	22	30	21	66	50	54	65	16	22	25	20	11	14	25	18	20	18	21	29	47	54	71	67
III.	Diseases of the nervous system	11	9	15	9	11	7	9	6	40	21	37	26	14	10	6	10	9	11	12	10	15	18	23	12	38	39	41	32
	Circulatory diseases	8	....	3	1	7	2	2	2	20	3	7	7	1	4	5	1	6	5	1	1	4	4	2	1	11	13	8	3
	Respiratory diseases	14	12	24	24	23	20	36	33	61	47	82	80	14	13	28	20	5	4	15	14	7	3	5	7	26	20	48	41
	Digestive diseases	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	17	11	10	9	6	3	2	3	4	7	3	3	7	3	7	7	17	13	12	13
	Diseases of the urinary system	2	3	....	1	3	....	3	2	8	3	6	4	3	1	1	1	6	....	1	2	3	2	....	1	12	3	2	4
	Diseases of the generative organs	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
	Locomotory diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Integumentary diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
IV.	Diseases of children	4	1	2	4	7	5	5	1	16	11	11	8	8	6	3	2	6	3	5	2	5	2	4	5	19	11	12	9
	Diseases of women	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	7	....	6	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	5
	Old age	2	4	.3	3	....	5	2	4	4	18	9	11	1	3	5	1	....	3	2	1	3	1	....	2	4	7	7	4
	Nutrition	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
V.	Accidents and negligence	1	2	6	5	1	1	5	4	6	4	17	14	3	....	....	1	5	3	4	....	6	1	5	3	14	4	9	4
	Homicide	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Suicide	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unknown		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand total from all causes by sex	89	72	85	89	97	83	106	91	310	243	269	264	83	93	86	72	74	74	78	70	122	109	103	110	279	276	267	252
	Grand total from all causes by color	161		174		180		197		553		533		176		158		148		148		231		213		555		519	
	Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality	3.74		4.04		4.18		4.57		12.84		12.37		4.09		3.67		3.44		3.44		5.36		4.94		12.88		12.05	
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	1.41		3.11		1.58		3.52		4.85		9.52		1.54		2.82		1.30		2.64		2.03		3.80		4.87		9.26	
	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	.95		1.02		1.06		1.16		3.25		3.14		1.04		.93		.87		.87		1.36		1.25		3.26		3.05	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

	Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
		Under 1 year.				1 to 2 years.				2 to 3 years.				3 to 4 years.				4 to 5 years.				5 to 10 years.				10 to 20 years.			
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	
I.	Miasmatic diseases	66	70	80	84	30	42	36	33	19	22	13	8	16	18	10	7	15	14	5	2	42	46	11	19	19	8	6	5
	Enthetic diseases	1	2	1	3			2	1				1																
	Dietic diseases	12	16	15	20		2	5	3											1			1						
	Parasitic diseases	1	2		2			1				1																	
II.	Diathetic diseases							2		1		2			1	2						1	7	4	1	4	1	1	1
	Tubercular diseases	22	29	25	39	8	9	31	20	1	1	17	9		2	8	10	4		6	6	3	4	6	13	15	24	18	30
III.	Diseases of the nervous system	50	38	98	71	14	11	16	10	3	5	5	6	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	10	3	4	2	3	3	2	1
	Circulatory diseases	1			1					1				1				1	1	1			1			1	4		
	Respiratory diseases	33	24	72	52	15	10	39	41	9	13	13	16	3	1	5	8	3	6	4	7	6		10	11	8	1	2	3
	Digestive diseases	16	13	17	9	5	7	9	5	3	2		2	2			1				1	1	3	3	3			2	1
	Diseases of the urinary system			3				3		2	1		2		1				1			1	3	1	1				
	Diseases of the generative organs																												
	Locomotory diseases												1																
	Integumentary diseases			1						1	1																		
IV.	Diseases of children	60	39	48	36	1								2															
	Diseases of women																												2
	Old age																												
	Nutrition																												
V.	Accidents and negligence	4	3	13	11	3	4	2	2	2		3	1	3	1		2		1		2	1	1	5	4	12	1	6	2
	Homicide	1		1	1																								
	Suicide																										1		
Unknown																												1	
	Grand total from all causes by sex	267	236	374	329	76	85	146	115	42	45	54	46	30	28	27	30	26	25	20	19	65	69	44	54	62	43	38	45
	Grand total from all causes by color	503		703		161		261		87		100		58		57		51		39		134		98		105		83	
	Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality	11.68		16.32		3.74		6.06		2.02		2.32		1.35		1.32		1.18		.91		3.11		2.27		2.44		1.93	
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	4.41		12.55		1.42		4.66		.76		1.79		.51		1.04		.45		.70		1.18		1.75		.92		1.48	
	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	2.96		4.13		.95		1.53		.51		.59		.34		.33		.30		.23		.79		.58		.62		.49	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

	Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.																											
		20 to 30 years.				30 to 40 years.				40 to 50 years.				50 to 60 years.				60 to 70 years.				70 to 80 years.				80 to 90 years.			
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	Miasmatic diseases	7	9	12	2	9	8	5	8	8	5		4	11	3	3	1	9	8	5	3	6	4	1	2	6	1		
	Enthetic diseases		1		1				1	1	2			2				1											
	Dietic diseases					1		1											1								1		
	Parasitic diseases																												
II.	Diathetic diseases	1	2	1	3	2	11	3	7	3	14	5	8	8	14	2	9	6	13	3	7	5	5	1	5	2	1		2
	Tubercular diseases	45	54	43	63	45	48	20	43	39	26	14	16	19	18	14	10	10	13	12	6	3	3	6	2		1		2
III.	Diseases of the nervous system	2	8	2	1	9	5	6	6	21	9	5	3	9	10	14	6	16	10	2	8	12	10	5	10	5	3	3	4
	Circulatory diseases	1	2	3	2	12	5	2	2	12	5	6	4	13	3	4	6	12	5	5	3	3	4	2	3	1		2	3
	Respiratory diseases	5	4	8	10	8	7	11	13	17	8	4	1	9	15	11	7	19	10	5	5	6	8	2	6	2	1	4	2
	Digestive diseases	6	1	1	2	10	4	1	1	9	11	9	5	13	6	3	1	5	4	2	3	2	6		2		1		
	Diseases of the urinary system	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	1	5	3	3	2	7			1	5		3	4	2		1		2			
	Diseases of the generative organs		2		1				3	1	2		4		1														1
	Locomotory diseases			2					1																				
	Integumentary diseases		1			1			1									1		1									
IV.	Diseases of children																												
	Diseases of women		8		12		12		4		3		2																
	Old age																	2	8	5	2	10	12	13	15	5	28	17	18
	Nutrition		1							1										1	1	3	2		1				
V.	Accidents and negligence	2		4	3	3	2	6		1		1	2	5		1		5		3			3	1		1	2		
	Homicide	1		2	2																								
	Suicide	2					1							1	1			1											
Unknown		1																											
	Grand total from all causes by sex	74	96	81	103	104	105	57	91	118	88	47	51	97	71	52	41	92	72	47	42	52	57	32	46	24	39	26	32
	Grand total from all causes by color	170		184		209		149		206		98		168		93		164		89		109		78		63		58	
	Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality	3.95		4.27		4.85		3.46		4.78		2.27		3.90		2.16		3.81		2.07		2.53		1.81		1.46		1.35	
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	1.49		3.28		1.83		2.66		1.81		1.77		1.47		1.66		1.44		1.59		.96		1.39		.55		1.04	
	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	1.00		1.08		1.23		.88		1.21		.58		.99		.55		.96		.52		.64		.46		.37		.34	

TABLE I.—DEATHS.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS, SEX AND COLOR, MONTHS AND QUARTERS, WITH PERCENTAGES AND DEATH-RATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

	Cause of death.	AGE OF DECEDENT.								SOCIAL RELATIONS.															
		90 to 100 years.				Above 100 years.				Married.				Single.				Widow or widower.				Unknown.			
		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.		C.		W.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I.	Miasmatic diseases				1					32	15	16	7	219	227	169	161	12	16	2	10				1
	Enthetic diseases										1			4	3	3	6	1	1						1
	Dietic diseases											1		13	19	21	23		2						
	Parasitic diseases													1	2	2	2								
II.	Diathetic diseases			1	1			1		20	35	5	14	11	16	16	7	2	18	7	22				1
	Tubercular diseases									88	78	64	77	118	121	149	157	6	33	7	35	2			
III.	Diseases of the nervous system								1	45	23	21	14	102	81	135	95	12	17	9	23	1		2	
	Circulatory diseases				1					35	12	15	12	17	7	7	3	7	11	3	10				
	Respiratory diseases						1			39	32	31	22	92	57	154	144	9	20	5	16	3			
	Digestive diseases									26	14	7	5	42	31	35	24	4	13	5	7				
	Diseases of the urinary system			1						18	5	9	4	8	7	12	5	3	2		3				
	Diseases of the generative organs										4		3	1			4		1		2				
	Locomotory diseases												1			2	1								
	Integumentary diseases									2		1	1	1	2	1									
IV.	Diseases of children													63	39	48	36								
	Diseases of women										22		16		1		4								
	Old age	1	5	2	10				4	6	3	18	2	1	8	4	1	11	42	15	46				
	Nutrition									1	1				2			3		1	2				
V.	Accidents and negligence		1							11	1	8	1	28	14	35	27	1	4	2	1	2			
	Homicide											1	1	2		2	2								
	Suicide									1	1			3	1				1						
Unknown																1						1			
	Grand total from all causes by sex	1	6	4	13	....	1	1	5	324	247	197	180	726	638	796	702	71	181	56	177	9	....	2	3
	Grand total from all causes by color	7		17		1.		6		571		377		1,364		1,498		252		233		9		5	
	Percentage from all causes by color in each period of life to total mortality	.16		.40		.02		.14		13.25		8.75		31.66		34.77		5.85		5.41		.21		.12	
	Rate of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (white and colored)	.06		.30		.01		.11		5.01		6.73		11.96		26.75		2.21		4.16		.08		.09	
	Death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants (total)	.04		.10		.01		.03		3.36		2.22		8.02		8.81		1.48		1.37		.05		.03	

Estimated population, 170,000: white, 114,000; colored, 56,000.

In making the estimate for Table II, the white and colored population has been divided between the sexes as follows: White males, 57,798; white females, 56,202; colored males, 27,462; colored females, 28,538. The number of the two races and their sexes have also been estimated according to the different periods of life; the number 5 years of age and over, 20 years and over, and 40 years and over.

These estimates are based on the proportions of the sexes in the two races at these different periods of life, as given by tables of the last census. The proportion of total white population to population 5 years of age and over, was as 1 to .859485, or in 1,000, 859 would have arrived at this age; for 20 years of age and over, the proportion was as 1 to .5082, or in 1,000, 508 would be 20 years of age; for 40 years of age and over, the proportion was as 1 to .203677, or in 1,000, 204 would be 40 years of age.

For the colored, these proportions were total population to population 5 years of age and over as 1 to .83782, or in 1,000, 838 would be 5 years of age and over; for 20 years of age, the proportion was as 1 to .463707, or in 1,000, 464 would be 20 years of age and over; for 40 years of age, the proportion was as 1 to .17242, or in 1,000, 172 would be 40 years of age and over.

For the total white population of the country at that time, the proportion of the sexes were 507 males to 493 females in 1,000; and this proportion was the same for those 5 years of age and over; of 20 years of age and over, there were 509 males to 491 females in 1,000; of 40 years of age and over, there were 525 males to 475 females in 1,000; showing a gradual increase of the males and decrease of females up to this latter period of life. Of the colored population, the proportions of the sexes for the total number were 490 males and 510 females in 1,000; of 5 years of age and over, 488 males and 512 females in 1,000; of 20 years of age and over, 479 males and 521 females in 1,000; of 40 years of age and over, 502 males and 498 females in 1,000. It appears by these figures that the relations of the sexes of the two races are not the same, for whereas the white males are continually increasing in number up to the 40th year, the colored males are less than the colored females, and continue to grow less till after the age of 20; and then their number does not exceed that of their females till near the 40th year, and at this time the number of males is only 4 in the 1,000 more than females.

Some reason for this disproportion of the sexes of the colored race may perhaps be found in the different average ages shown in the division of this table. Under "All ages," the average age of the colored male is shown to be but 17.42 years, while that of the colored female is 20.84; a difference in favor of the latter of 3.42 years. The average age of white male decedent is but .06 of a year less than the white female, and 9 years greater than the colored male; the average of the white female being 5.64 above the colored female. The average age of the white race of both sexes is 7.31 years greater than that of the colored.

The death-rate by race and sex as here given is also interesting. The annual death-rate per 1,000 of the white males is 19.555; white females, 18.963; colored males, 38,271; and colored females, 37.214. The rate for the males being highest in both races, in the white race the excess is .592; in the colored, 1.057; the latter nearly double that of the former. It is also shown that the rate of the colored for each sex, as well as for the total, is very nearly double that of the white. The annual death-rate per 1,000 for the total population is 25,347; the rate of the white race being but 19.263, while that of the colored is 37.732.

Of the total mortality, the white males furnished 26.224 per cent.; white females, 24.739 per cent.; colored males, 24.391 per cent.; and colored females, 24.646 per cent. Before arriving at five years of age, however, many changes, it will be seen, have taken place in our figures. The total population has decreased from 170,000 to 144,899; the white population from 114,000 to 97,981; the colored from 56,000 to 49,037; the white males from 57,798 to 49,676; white females from 56,202 to 48,305; the colored males from 27,462 to 22,910; and the colored females from 28,538 to 24,008.

The following are the number and percentages of the different sexes and races under 5 years of age: White males, 8,122, or 14.09 per cent. to total number; white females, 7,897, or 14.05 per cent.; colored males, 4,552, or 16.58 per cent.; and colored females, 4,530, or 16.22 per cent. Out of the 4,309 decedents, 2,289, or 53.12 per cent., arrived at the age of 5 years, and 2,020, or 46.88 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

Of the white decedents, out of a total mortality of 2,196, 1,336, or, 60.83 per cent., arrived at the age of 5 years, and 860, or 39.17 per cent., were under 5 years of age; of the colored, out of a total mortality of 2,113, 953, or 45.10 per cent., arrived at 5 years, and 1,160, or 54.90 per cent., were under 5 years of age. A little over 59 per cent. of the colored males were under 5 years of age. The average ages of the decedents who arrived at this age (viz, 5 years) have greatly improved. That of the whites has increased over 16 years each; of the colored, the males have lengthened their average ages from 17.42 to 41.12 years or 23.70 years, and the colored females from 20.84 years to 41.25 or 20.41 years; the whites still being about one and one-half years ahead. We do not here (under the division of the table "Five years and over") find that marked difference in the annual death rate; that of the white population being 13.63, the male being nearly one-half of one to the 1,000 greater than the female; the colored, 20.31; so that although the death rate among the whites has decreased from 19.262 to 13.63, the colored have decreased their death rate from 37.732 to 20.31. Of the 53.12 per cent. of the total number of decedents of 5 years of age and over, the white population furnishes 31 per cent. and the colored 22.12.

Arriving at the next stage in the table, that treating of the living population and decedents who have arrived at 20 years of age, it is found that very many changes have again taken place, the white population being 40,046 less than at 5 years of age; a shrinkage of 40.88 per cent. during the 15 years passed over. The colored population for the same time has decreased 20,951, or 44.65 per cent. Nearly one-half of the white decedents arrived at this age, and but 36.58 per cent. of the colored, the average ages for each sex and color having advanced about 7 years. The annual death rate per 1,000 has increased 5.3 for the white and 9.42 for the colored. The percentage to total mortality for the white has fallen 5.54 and for the colored 4.2.

Passing to the next division, those 40 years of age and over, the white population is found to have decreased over one-half in the past 20 years, and the colored 62.82 per cent.; 32.7 per cent. of the total white mortality was of this age, and but 20.78 per cent. of the colored. The annual death rate per 1,000 for the white population of this age was 30.92 and for the colored 45.47; and the percentage of the total mortality was for the whites 16.66, and for the colored but 10.19. Somewhat of a change has taken place here in regard to the average ages of the decedents, the colored being in advance.

Of the total (1,130) decedent white males, 384 arrive at the age of 40; or out of 1,000 births, 340 would arrive at this age; of the total (1,066) decedent white females, 334 arrive at this age, or 314 in every 1,000 births; of the total (1,051) decedent colored males, 209 arrive at this age, or 199 in 1,000 births; of the total (1,062) decedent colored females, 230 arrive at this age, or 217 in 1,000 births. This gives the white males the advantage of 141 in 1,000 over the colored males on arriving at the age of 40, and the white females an advantage of 97 over the colored.

Under social relations, the widows are found to outnumber the widowers more than two to one among the white decedents, and more than three to one among the colored; and her average age is also in excess of his.

The next division of this part of the table, under the head "Married," reverses these figures, and although 324 married men and but 242 married women were among the white decedents, the life of the former is found to exceed that of the latter, and a similar condition appears among the colored race. The age of the single white female is about one year in excess of the single white male.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 for each race and sex under 5 years of age is as follows: White males, 54.29; white females, 53.06; colored males, 136.42; and colored females, 119. For the whites, the male and female combined, the rate is 53.68, and for the colored 127.72, the colored being in excess 74.04. For total population the rate is 80.47 per 1,000. This terrible death rate of the colored children is largely the result of the manner in which they live and the care they bestow upon their offspring.

Between the ages of 5 and 20 the following gives the estimated population for each race and sex, the total deaths for the same period, with annual death-rate per 1,000: White male population 20,187, deaths 127, rate 6.29; white female population 19,859, deaths 112, rate 5.64; total white population 40,046, deaths 239, rate 5.97; colored male population 10,477, deaths 82, rate 7.83; colored female population 10,474, deaths 99, rate 9.45; total colored population 20,951, deaths 181, rate 8.64.

Between the ages of 20 and 40 years we have the following: White males 17,299, deaths 178, rate 10.29; white female population 17,417, deaths 201, rate 11.54; total white population 34,716, deaths 379, rate 10.92; colored male population 7,587, deaths 138, rate 18.19; colored female population 8,725, deaths 194, rate 22.23; total colored population 16,312, deaths 332, rate 20.35.

The table gives the estimated population, deaths, and rate for 40 years and over:

TABLE II.—DEATHS.—*Showing total number of deaths, by color and sex, with population estimated for different periods of life, average ages of decedents, the number of widows and widowers, married and single, of and above the age of twenty years, percentages to total mortality, and annual death-rates per 1,000 of each class at different periods of life, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color and sex.	All ages.					Five years and over.					
	Estimated population.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Death-rate per 1,000 of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.	Estimated population.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Death-rate per 1,000 of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.
White males	57,798	1,130	26.42	19.551	26.224	49,676	689	42.52	60.97	13.87	15.99
White females	56,202	1,066	26.48	18.967	24.739	48,305	647	42.84	60.69	13.39	15.01
Total white	114.000	2,196	26.45	19.263	50.963	97,981	1,336	42.67	60.83	13.63	31.00
Colored males	27,462	1,051	17.42	38.271	24.391	22,910	430	41.12	40.91	18.77	9.98
Colored females	28,538	1,062	20.84	37.214	24.646	24,008	523	41.25	49.25	21.78	12.14
Total colored	56,000	2,113	19.14	37.732	49.037	46,918	953	41.19	45.10	20.31	22.12
Total white and colored	170,000	4,309	22.86	25.347	100.000	144,899	2,289	42.07	....	15.80	53.12

TABLE II.—DEATHS.—*Showing total number of deaths, by color and sex, &c.*—Continued.

Color and sex.	Twenty years and over.						Forty years and over.					
	Estimated population.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Death-rate per 1,000 of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.	Estimated population.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Death-rate per 1,000 of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.
White males	29, 489	562	49. 69	49. 73	19. 06	13. 04	12, 190	384	58. 31	33. 99	31. 50	8. 91
White females	28, 446	535	49. 64	50. 19	18 81	12. 42	11, 029	334	61. 44	31. 34	30. 28	7. 75
Total white	57, 935	1, 097	49. 66	49. 95	18. 93	25. 46	23, 219	718	59. 75	32. 70	30. 92	16. 66
Colored males	12, 433	348	48. 30	33. 11	27. 99	8. 08	4, 846	209	60. 99	19. 89	43. 13	4. 85
Colored females	13, 534	424	48. 35	39. 93	31. 33	9. 84	4, 809	230	64. 51	21. 66	47. 82	5. 34
Total colored	25, 967	772	48. 33	36. 58	29. 73	17. 92	9, 655	439	62. 84	20. 78	45. 47	10. 19
Total white and colored	83, 902	1, 869	49. 12	....	22. 28	43. 38	32, 874	1, 157	60. 93	....	35. 19	26. 85

TABLE II.—DEATHS.—*Showing total number of deaths, by color and sex, &c.*—Continued.

Color and sex.	SOCIAL RELATIONS OF AND ABOVE TWENTY YEARS.											
	Widows and widowers.				Married.				Single.			
	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.	Total deaths.	Average ages.	Percentage to total mortality of each class.	Percentage to total mortality.
White males	70	64.78	6.20	1.62	324	51.39	28.67	7.52	158	40.17	13.99	3.67
White females	183	65.64	17.17	4.25	242	41.40	22.70	5.61	110	41.16	10.32	2.55
Total white	253	65.39	11.53	5.87	566	47.12	25.80	13.13	268	40.58	12.20	6.22
Colored males	52	62.82	4.95	1.21	203	51.13	19.32	4.71	90	33.47	8.57	2.09
Colored females	181	65.45	17.04	4.20	173	37.59	16.29	4.02	67	29.99	6.31	1.55
Total colored	233	64.87	11.03	5.41	376	44.90	17.79	8.73	157	31.99	7.43	3.64
Total white and colored	486	65.15	....	11.28	942	46.23	....	21.86	425	37.64	....	9.86

Table III was compiled to show the nativity, age, and duration of residence of the white decedents for the past year, and also certain information regarding those who died of phthisis pulmonalis or consumption, pneumonia, and cancers. As will be seen by the note below the table, there were 67 cases that could not be tabulated in this way on account of failure of the certificate to give the required data. Of the total number of deaths (2,196) 1,203, or 54.78 per cent., were natives of this District; 46, or 2.09 per cent., of the New England States; 158, or 7.19 per cent., of the Middle States; 358, or 16.30 per cent., of the two Virginias and Maryland; 87, or 3.96 per cent., of all other parts of the United States; 164, or 7.47 per cent., of Ireland; 41, or 1.87 per cent., of England, Scotland, and Wales; 100, or 4.55 per cent., of Germany; and 36, or 1.64 per cent., of all other countries. Combining all the decedents whose nativity is given either in the table or note, there are 54.78 per cent. natives of this District, 29.54 per cent. of other parts of the United States, and 15.53 per cent. natives of foreign countries, the total percentage of those who were not natives of the District being 43.49; of the 990 decedents not natives of this District, 132, or 13.33 per cent. of them, and 6.01 per cent. of the white decedents were residents of this District less than one year, and some less than one day, making a death rate of 1.158 per 1,000 for the white population; 135, or 13.64 per cent., of those born outside the District resided here between one and five years; 109, or 11.01 per cent., between five and ten years; 550, or 55.56 per cent., ten years and over. Of the total number *tabulated*, 849, or 39.78 per cent., were under 5 years of age; 144 between 5 and 10; 99 between 10 and 20; 160 between 20 and 30; 198 between 30 and 40; and 679, or 31.89 per cent., 40 and over. Of phthisis pulmonalis, 343 cases are tabulated; pneumonia, 146; cancers, 54; and of all other diseases, 1,586. Of the whole number of cases of phthisis, 125, or 34.91 per cent., were natives of the District; 11, or 3.08 per cent., of New England; 39, or 10.9 per cent., of the Middle States; 83, or 23.18 per cent., of Virginia and Maryland; 23, or 6.42 per cent., of other parts of the United States; 36, or 10.06 per cent., of Ireland; 9, or 2.51 per cent., of England, Scotland, and Wales; 18, or 5.03 per cent., of Germany; and 14, or 3.91 per cent., of all other foreign countries. Condensing, we find 125, or 34.91 per cent., natives of the District; 156, or 43.58 per cent., of other parts of the United States; and 77, or 21.51 per cent., of foreign countries.

Comparing these percentages with those of all the decedents from each of these localities and the nations to the total deaths (the three whose nativities are not given are excluded from this and all other calculations), we have, perhaps, some evidence of amount of predisposition to this disease in different nationalities. The evidence furnished by these figures may be slight, but it is worth considering.

NATIVITIES.

	District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.	Other parts, United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany.	All other foreign countries.
Percentage of natives of each locality to total mortality from phthisis	34.91	3.08	10.90	23.18	6.42	10.06	2.51	5.03	3.91
Percentage to total mortality	54.78	2.09	7.19	16.30	3.96	7.47	1.87	4.55	1.64

Condensing we have:

NATIVITIES.

	District of Columbia.	Other parts United States.	Foreign.
Percentage to mortality from phthisis	34.91	43.58	21.51
Percentage to total mortality	54.78	29.54	15.53

This shows a difference of 19.87 per cent. less to the total number of deaths from consumption than that to the total mortality in favor of natives of this District, and that the percentage to mortality from consumption exceeds the percentage to total mortality among the natives of all other sections in this country and from foreign countries. The greatest difference exists between the percentages of Virginia and Maryland, the least between those of New England. Among the foreign born the greatest difference is shown among the Irish, the least among the Germans. Condensing all those born in the United States and outside the District of Columbia and all the foreigners, the total difference of percentage among the former is 14.04; among the latter, 5.98.

This subject may be further illustrated by giving the percentage of deaths from consumption to the total number of deaths among the natives of these several sections of our own country and of foreign countries, these are as follows: District of Columbia, 10.39; New England, 23.91; Middle States, 24.69; Virginia and Maryland, 23.19; other parts United States, 26.44; Ireland, 21.95; England, Scotland, and Wales, 21.95; Germany, 18.00, and all other foreign countries, 38.89.

For every section of the United States and foreign country, save that of Germany, the percentage of consumption to total deaths of its natives is more than double that among the natives of this District. Among all the natives of other sections of the United States the percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths is 24.04, and of natives of foreign countries, 22.55. A statement of these facts may be made a little clearer, perhaps, as follows: In 1,000 deaths in this District, of natives of the District, 104 occur from consumption; of natives of New England in the same number of deaths there are 239 from consumption; of the Middle States, 247; of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, 232; of other parts of the United States, 264; of Ireland, 220; of England, Scotland, and Wales, 220; of Germany, 180; and of all other foreign countries, 390. Of those of United States outside the District of Columbia there are 240, and of all foreign countries combined there are 226.

If we had the exact number who are natives of other sections and countries that make up our population, these figures could be made still more interesting.

In comparing the ages of these decedents with their nativity, we get the following:

Ages.	Natives District of Columbia.			Natives other parts United States.			Natives foreign countries.			Total deaths.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption.
	Number deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this age.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this nativity.	Number deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this age.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this nativity.	Number of deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this age.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this nativity.		
Under 20 years of age	39	79.59	31.2	9	18.37	5.77	1	2.04	1.30	49	13.69
Between 20 and 30 years	49	50.52	39.2	36	37.11	23.07	12	12.37	15.58	97	27.10
Between 30 and 40 years	14	16.47	11.2	47	55.30	30.13	24	28.23	31.17	85	23.74
Over 40 years	23	18.11	18.4	64	50.40	41.03	40	31.49	51.95	127	35.47

By this it is shown that the natives of this District furnish nearly 80 per cent. of the total mortality from this disease under 20 years of age, and 31.2 per cent. of all those who are natives of the District are of the same age; and of the decedents between 20 and 30 years of age, this District furnishes 50.52 per cent., the rest of the United States furnishes 37.11 per cent., and foreign countries 15.58 per cent.; between the ages of 30 and 40 the District falls far below, furnishing but 16.47 per cent. of the decedents, the rest of the United States 55.30 per cent., and foreign countries 28.23 per cent. At 40 years and above, the District is still below, furnishing but 18.11 per cent., the rest of the United States 50.40 per cent., and the foreign countries 31.49 per cent. It will also be seen that although the native-born population furnish less deaths from consumption in proportion to whole number of deaths among them than the natives of either of the other localities, still the ages of the native-born do not average as high as the others; for instance, 70.4 per cent. of the deaths among natives were persons under 30 years of age; among those born in the United States, outside of the District, the per cent. is but 28.84, and of foreign-born 16.88.

If the theory of heredity be true of a large portion of the cases of consumption, undoubtedly this locality has a very beneficial effect in staying the approaches of the disease, and checking its progress after the attack; for in scanning the table it will be seen that a very large percentage of the decedents whose nativity was outside the District of Columbia have been residents 10 years or more. Of this portion of the decedents that are tabulated, but 16, or 11.04 per cent., were residents under 1 year, and of these 2 only were under 20 years of age; 6 between 20 and 30; 4 between 30 and 40, and 4 over 40 years of age; 17, or 11.72 per cent., were residents between 1 and 5 years; 25, or 17.24 per cent., were residents between 5 and 10 years; and 87, or 60 per cent., were residents 10 years and over. Of the foreign-born, 11, or 15.07 per cent., were residents under 1 year, none of whom were under 20 years of age; 9, or 12.33 per cent., were residents between 1 and 5 years; 6, or 8.22 per cent., were residents between 5 and 10 years; and 47, or 64.38 per cent., were residents for 10 years or more.

Statement showing the percentages of deaths from consumption to total deaths, arranged by different ages and nativities.

[The 67 cases mentioned in note to Table III being excluded for want of sufficient data.]

Ages.	Nativities.									Number of deaths from consumption.	Total mortality.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total mortality.
	District of Columbia.			Other parts of the United States.			Foreign countries.					
	Number of deaths from consumption.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total mortality.	Number of deaths from consumption.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total mortality.	Number of deaths from consumption.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total mortality.			
Under 20 years of age	39	986	3.96	9	100	9.00	1	6	16.66	49	1,092	4.49
Between 20 and 30 years	49	83	59.16	29	55	52.73	12	22	54.55	90	160	56.25
Between 30 and 40 years	14	42	33.33	46	102	45.10	24	54	44.44	84	198	42.42
40 years and over	23	92	24.53	61	355	17.18	36	232	15.52	120	679	17.67
Total	125	1,203	10.39	145	612	23.69	73	314	23.25	343	2,129	16.11

It will be seen by this statement that but a small per cent. (4.49) of the decedents under 20 years of age die of consumption, and that more than one-half (56.25 per cent.) of those between 20 and 30 years, 42.42 per cent. of those between 30 and 40 years, and but 17.67 per cent. of those 40 years of age and over.

The following shows the number of deaths from consumption in each 1,000 deaths of the three different nativities and the four specified ages:

Ages.	District of Columbia.	Other parts United States.	Foreign countries.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	40.	90.	167.	50.
Between 20 and 30 years	592.	527.	546.	563.
Between 30 and 40 years	333.	451.	444.	424.
40 years and over	245.	172.	155.	177.

The division of the table treating of pneumonia is not so full of interest as the preceding. It shows, however, that there is but little of this disease between the ages of 5 and 40 years, whereas in consumption this is the period of life when it is the most destructive.

But few cases of death occur from cancer prior to the 40th year.

TABLE III.—DEATHS.—*Showing nativity, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, and age of white decedents dying of the three diseases specified, and from all other causes, for the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Diseases.	Age of decedent.	District of Columbia.	New England States.				Middle States.				Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.				United States, not specified.				Ireland.				England, Scotland, and Wales.				Germany.				All other foreign countries.			
			Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.			
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.
Phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption.	Under 5 years	13													1																			
	5 to 10 years	3																																
	10 to 20 years	23	1						1	1			2	2			1																	1
	20 to 30 years	49				2				5	3	5	2	4	3	1	1	3		2		2	1				1				2		2	2
	30 to 40 years	14			1	1	3	1	4	6		1	3	18	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	7	1	1		1			2	4	2	1		
	40 and over	23		1		3		2	5	10	4	3	2	27		1	1	2	2	1		15		1		4		1		10			1	1
Pneumonia	Under 5 years	65					2				2	1																						
	5 to 10 years	2						2																										
	10 to 20 years	3									1		1																					
	20 to 30 years	1																			1	1								1				
	30 to 40 years	3		1										2		1					2	1												
	40 and over	5					1	1	2	4	2	1	3	13		1				1	1	8				2		1	1	6				
Cancers	Under 5 years																																	
	5 to 10 years																																	
	10 to 20 years																																	
	20 to 30 years	1																																
	30 to 40 years	2				1				1				1				1																
	40 and over	8		1		4		1		5	1			11			1	1		1		6				2			1	4				
All other diseases.	Under 5 years	724	1				2				17	8			7	3	1						1								1			
	5 to 10 years	113						2	3		2	9	2		3		2							1										
	10 to 20 years	40						1	1	2	2	5	3	1	2	2	1				1	1												
	20 to 30 years	32	2			1	1	4		1	1		2	7	2		1	4	1	1	1	1							2	1				
	30 to 40 years	23	2	2		1	5	2	1	4	1	6	2	18		1	1	2	1		1	10	1		1	1	1	2	1	5		2		1
	40 and over	56	2	4	3	10	7	8	3	46	15	11	11	96	8	3	5	9	2	9	9	58	3	3		13	3	3	4	42		4	3	6

NOTE.—Four cases are included with the above cases of phthisis, the immediate cause of death being hæmoptysis. All cases are excluded from the above table where any one of the above facts were omitted or stated as unknown by the certifying physician or coroner. There are 67 of these cases, of which 15 die of phthisis pulmonalis; 4 of pneumonia, and 6 of cancer. The duration of residence in the District is not given in any one. Of the 15 cases of phthisis, 7 (5 between 20 and 30 years of age, and 2 over 40) are from Virginia and Maryland; 2 (1 between 20 and 30, and 1 over 40) from the New England States; 1 (between 30 and 40) from the Middle States; 1 (between 20 and 30) from South Carolina; 2 (both over 40) from Ireland; and 2 (both over 40) from other foreign countries. Of the nativity of the remainder of these 67 they were as follows: 7 of the Middle States; 17 of Virginia and Maryland; 2 of other parts of the United States; 10 of Ireland; 4 of England; 4 of Germany; 5 of all other foreign countries, and 3 nativity not given.

Table IV, showing the nativity, &c., of the colored decedents, reveals the fact that they are not so much of a migrating class as the whites. There were 42 cases among these colored decedents that could not be tabulated on account of the certificates failing to give some one or more of the required facts. Owing to so many defects in the certificates of the colored decedents, the same degree of accuracy cannot be made in estimating the different percentages for them as for the whites. Wherever information contained in the note accompanying the table can be used it will be without specifying it.

Of the 2,073 deaths tabulated 1,358, or 65.51 per cent., of the decedents were natives of the District, and 715, or 34.49 per cent., were natives of other parts of the United States. Among the white decedents but 1,203, or 56.51 per cent., were natives of the District. Of the colored decedents born outside the District, 48, or 2.32 per cent., had resided here less than 1 year. This, added to the number of whites of the same length of residence, and we have 180, or 4.43 per cent., of the total mortality, and a mortality of 1.024 per 1.000 per annum for the total population.

There were 363 cases of consumption, of which number natives of the District furnished 134, or 36.91 per cent. This percentage is 2.00 above that furnished by the native whites. The colored decedents born outside the District furnish 229, or 63.09 per cent., of the consumption occurring among their race. It will thus be seen that the percentage of the consumption in this District for the past year furnished by those born beyond its limits was 64.08.

The percentage of the number dying of consumption to the total mortality among the natives of the District was 9.86; that of those born beyond the District, 30.78.

In other words, in 1,000 deaths of native colored persons in this District, but 99 would be of consumption; among the same number of decedents born outside the District, there would be 309.

In comparing the ages and nativities of these decedents we get the following:

Ages.	Nativities.										Total deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption.	Total deaths.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths.
	District of Columbia.					Other parts United States.								
	Number deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this age.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this nativity.	Total deaths for each age specified.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths.	Number deaths from consumption.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this age.	Percentage to total deaths from consumption of this nativity.	Total deaths for each age specified.	Percentage of deaths from consumption to total deaths.				
Under 20 years	92	79.31	68.66	1,259	7.30	24	20.69	10.96	81	29.63	116	32.86	1,340	8.66
Between 20 and 30 years	27	26.73	20.15	37	72.97	74	73.27	33.79	141	52.48	101	28.61	178	56.74
Between 30 and 40 years	8	14.54	5.97	23	34.78	47	85.46	21.46	113	41.60	55	15.58	136	40.44
Over 40 years	7	8.64	5.22	39	17.95	74	91.36	33.79	380	19.47	81	22.95	419	19.33
Total	134	......	......	1,358	9.87	219	......	......	715	30.21	353	......	2,073	17.03

From these statements we get the following summaries, in round numbers:

In 1,000 deaths from consumption among the native colored persons in the District, 687 will be under 20 years of age; 201 between 20 and 30; 60 between 30 and 40, and but 52 will be 40 and over.

Of the same number of deaths from consumption among those born outside the District, there would be 110 under 20 years of age; 338 between 20 and 30; 214 between 30 and 40, and 338 would be 40 and over.

In 1,000 deaths from consumption of all nativities and under 20 years of age, the natives of the District will furnish 793, and those born outside, 207; of the same number of deaths between 20 and 30, the District will furnish 267, while 733 came from beyond its limits; between 30 and 40, the District will furnish 145; outside, 855; of 40 and over, the District will furnish 86; outside, 914.

In 1,000 deaths from *all causes*, consumption furnishes the following proportions for each of the two different nativities, and for each of the specified ages, and also for total of nativities:

Nativities.	District of Columbia.	Other parts of the United States.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	73	296	87
Between 20 and 30 years	730	525	567
Between 30 and 40 years	348	416	404
40 years and over	180	195	193

Many of the remarks made in regard to the white decedents are also applicable to the colored. There are several points of difference that may be detected by inspection of the tables and statements.

TABLE IV.—DEATHS.—*Showing nativity, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, and age of colored decedents dying of the three diseases specified and from all other causes, during the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Diseases.	Age of decedents.	District of Columbia.	Maryland and Virginia.				All other States and foreign countries.			
			Duration of residence.				Duration of residence.			
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 years and over.
Phthisis pulmonalis or consumption.	Under 5 years	64	1	1	......	......	1	......	......	......
	5 to 10 years	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	10 to 20 years	19	......	1	9	10	......	1	......	......
	20 to 30 years	27	5	7	13	45	......	3	1	......
	30 to 40 years	8	1	3	7	33	1	......	1	1
	40 and over	7	......	2	7	63	......	1	......	1
Pneumonia	Under 5 years	169	3	1	......	......	1	......	......	......
	5 to 10 years	17	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
	10 to 20 years	1	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
	20 to 30 years	1	1	2	1	9	......	......	......	......
	30 to 40 years	3	......	......	2	10	......	......	1	2
	40 and over	2	......	1	4	18	......	1	1	1
Cancers	Under 5 years	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	5 to 10 years	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	10 to 20 years	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	20 to 30 years	....	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......
	30 to 40 years	2	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
	40 and over	4	......	......	1	15	......	......	......	......
All other diseases	Under 5 years	895	8	6	......	......	4	1	......	......
	5 to 10 years	66	3	6	2	......	......	......	......	......
	10 to 20 years	19	2	2	5	8	......	......	1	......
	20 to 30 years	9	5	7	15	21	2	......	......	1
	30 to 40 years	10	2	......	10	35	......	......	......	2
	40 and over	26	5	12	26	204	2	3	......	12

NOTE.—One included among the above cases of phthisis, the immediate cause of whose death was hæmoptysis. All cases are excluded from the above table where any one of the above facts were omitted or stated as unknown by the certifying physician or coroner. There are 40 of these cases: 10 are cases dying of phthisis, all natives of Maryland and Virginia. The nativity of these 40, except for the 10 dying of phthisis, given above, were as follows: 19 of Virginia and Maryland, and 11 not given. The duration of residence in the District is given in 4 cases: 3 under one year and 1 eighteen years.

Tables V and VI were compiled for the purpose of illustrating certain phases of consumption. They show the number of the two races, sex, and different ages, that fall victims to this scourge of humanity. Of the 716 deaths during the year resulting from this disease, 354 were white and 362 colored; of the whites, 171 were males and 183 females; of the colored, 157 were males, and 205 females; the females of both races, it will be seen, furnishing the greater number of victims. Of the total mortality for the year, this cause alone furnishes 16.62 per cent., or nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ of all the deaths; 15.13 per cent. of the deaths of white males result from this disease; 17.17 per cent. of the white females; 14.94 per cent. of the colored males, and 19.30 per cent., nearly $\frac{1}{5}$, of the colored females.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 4.212, divided among the two races and sexes as follows: For the white males, 2.959; white females, 3.256; colored males, 5.717, and colored females, 7.183. The whites, male and female combined, furnish an annual death rate of 3.106; the colored, 6.464, the latter being more than double the former. The average ages of those dying from phthisis as shown here gives the white the longer lease of life by 6.55 years for the males, and 9.42 for the females.

A large proportion of the deaths from phthisis occurs before the fifth year of age is reached, and more especially among the colored population; 18.51 per cent. of their mortality from this disease occurring at this early age, and only 3.95 per cent. of the whites. Over 3 per cent. of the total mortality of the colored population for the year was from this disease among their children under 5 years of age. It furnishes at this early period of their lives an annual death rate of 1.196 per 1,000. Between the ages of 5 and 10 years the decline in the number of deaths is from 81 to 11. During the next 10 years of life the mortality increases rapidly, furnishing 75 deaths, divided as follows: white males, 10; white females, 23; colored males, 14; colored females, 28. Between the ages of 20 and 30 the mortality has more than doubled that of the preceding 10 years, being for this period 197: whites, 94, and 103 colored, 27.51 per cent. of the total deaths from phthisis occurring during these 10 years, and 20.39 per cent. during the next 10, viz, between 30 and 40, and between 40 and 50, 12.71 per cent.; between 50 and 60 there were 57 deaths, or 7.96 per cent.; between 60 and 70, 41 deaths, or 5.72 per cent.; and above 70, 17 deaths, or 2.38 per cent. The following are the percentages to the total mortality of those dying under 30 years of age from phthisis: white males, 37.43; white females, 43.71; colored males, 58.6, and colored females, 62.44, showing a percentage in favor of the white male over the colored of 21.17, and of the white female over the colored of 18.73; of the white male over the white female of 5.28, and of the colored male over the colored female of 3.84; and of the white male and female combined over the colored, 19.09 per cent.

TABLE V.—DEATHS.—*Showing deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, arranged according to color, with percentages.*

	White.		Colored.		Total white.	Total colored.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Total deaths	171	183	157	205	354	362	716
Percentage to mortality from this disease	23.88	25.56	21.93	28.63	49.44	50.56	100
Percentage to total mortality	3.97	4.25	3.64	4.76	8.22	8.40	16.62
Percentage to mortality of each sex and color	15.13	17.17	14.94	19.30	16.12	17.13	
Death-rate per 1,000 for each color and sex	2.959	3.256	5.717	7.183	3.106	6.464	4.212
Average ages in years	35.47	35.42	28.92	26.00			

TABLE VI.—DEATHS.—*Showing deaths from phthisis pulmonalis at certain specified ages, arranged according to color and sex, with percentages to total mortality and death-rate by color.*

	Under 5 years.					5 to 10 years.					10 to 20 years.					20 to 30 years.					30 to 40 years.				
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Number deaths by color and sex	9	5	35	32	81	2	1	1	7	11	10	23	14	28	75	43	51	42	61	197	42	43	19	42	146
Percentage to total deaths from this disease by color and sex	5.26	2.73	22.29	15.61	11.31	1.17	.54	.60	3.41	1.54	5.85	12.57	8.92	13.66	10.47	25.14	27.87	26.75	29.75	27.51	24.56	23.5	12.1	20.49	20.39
Percentage to total mortality by color	.064		3.17		1.88	.137		.379		.255	1.503		1.988		1.717	4.281		4.875		4.572	3.871		2.882		3.389
Death-rate per 1,000 by color	.123		1.196		.476	.026		.143		.065	.289		.750		.441	.825		1.840		1.159	.774		1.089		.759

	40 to 50 years.					50 to 60 years.					60 to 70 years.					70 to 80 years.					80 to 90 years.				
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored			White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Number deaths by color and sex	37	25	14	15	91	15	18	14	10	57	10	13	12	6	41	3	3	6	2	14	......	1	....	2	3
Percentage to total deaths from this disease by color and sex	21.64	13.66	8.92	7.31	12.71	8.77	9.87	8.92	4.89	7.96	5.85	7.10	7.64	2.92	5.72	1.76	1.64	3.82	.98	1.96	......	.54	....	.98	.42
Percentage to total mortality by color	2.823		1.371		2.112	1.503		1.136		1.323	1.047		.852		.952	.273		.379		.325	.046		.094		.07
Death-rate per 1,000 by color	.544		.518		.535	.289		.429		.335	.202		.321		.241	.053		.143		.082	.009		.036		.018

Table VII shows the number, arranged by color and sex, who died under 1 year of age during the year. It shows the number of each dying during each month; the percentage of each during the month to the total.

Of the 1,206 children who died under 1 year of age, 267, or 22.14 per cent., were white males; 236, or 19.57 per cent., white females; 374, or 31.01 per cent., colored males; and 329, or 27.28 per cent., colored females. It will be seen that as many died 1 day old or under as between 1 day and 1 week. The total number under 1 month was 394, or 32.66 per cent of the whole. The greatest number of deaths were among those aged between 1 week and 1 month, being 12.60 per cent. of the total, divided as follows between the races and sexes: White males 30, or 11.24 per cent. of their total; white females 31, or 13.13 per cent.; colored males 49, or 13.10 per cent.; and colored females 42, or 12.77 per cent. The least number of the children 47, or 3.9 per cent. of the total, were between 11 and 12 months. June proved the most fatal month of the year, 210, or 17.41 per cent. of the total dying during this month, divided as follows: White males 52, or 19.48 per cent. of their total; white females 55, or 23.3 per cent.; colored males 55, or 14.71 per cent.; and colored females 48, or 14.59 per cent. The greatest number of deaths among the colored females occurred during the month of July, 1878, being 57, or 17.33 per cent. of their total for the year. The least monthly mortality (67 deaths, or 5.56 per cent.) occurred in May. The death-rate per 1,000 represented by these decedents was 4.41 for the white population and 12.55 for the colored, the latter nearly three times that of the former.

The following shows the population (estimated), number of deaths, and death-rates per 1,000 under 1 year of age for both races during the year: White population, 3,215; deaths, 503; rate, 156.45. Colored population, 1,751; deaths, 703; rate, 401.48. For total population, 4,966; deaths, 1,206; rate, 242.85.

In New York City the annual death-rate per 1,000 for population under 1 year of age is 307.39.

The following are some of the principal diseases of which these infants died: Measles, 3 white, 1 colored; croup, 3 white, 4 colored; diphtheria, 2 white, 4 colored; scarlet fever, 8 white, 1 colored; malarial fever, 6 white, 6 colored; diarrhœa, dysentery, and entero-colitis, 42 white, 57 colored; cholera infantum, 65 white, 76 colored; whooping-cough, 3 white, 12 colored; congenital syphilis, 3 white, 4 colored; inanition, 28 white, 35 colored; tubercular diseases, 51 white, 64 colored; convulsions, 37 white, 113 colored; trismus nascentium, 11 white, 29 colored; other nervous diseases, 34 white, 25 colored; bronchitis and congestion of the lungs, 27 white, 47 colored; pneumonia, 26 white, 77 colored; dentition, 12 white, 15 colored; developmental diseases of children, 99 white, 84 colored; and violence, 8 white, and 26 colored.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS.—*Showing deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, according to sex and color, with percentages and death-rates, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color and sex.	Ages.															
	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.	Total.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color and sex.
July:																
White males	4	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	34	12.74
females	......	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	31	13.18
Colored males	......	2	5	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	6	3	44	11.77
females	5	1	9	5	4	1	3	6	3	5	5	4	2	4	57	17.33
Total	9	8	21	14	12	8	10	13	10	13	13	13	11	11	166	13.76
August:																
White males	3	2	4	2	1	1	......	......	1	......	3	1	4	1	23	8.61
females	4	1	5	1	2	3	......	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	31	13.13
Colored males	7	2	7	5	2	1	3	2	5	3	4	2	1	2	46	12.80
females	3	7	5	2	3	7	2	1	5	2	2	2	1	......	42	12.77
Total	17	12	21	10	8	12	5	5	12	8	11	7	9	5	142	11.77
September:																
White males	1	2	1	......	2	2	1	......	......	......	1	2	......	2	14	5.24
females	8	1	2	2	2	2	......	1	1	......	1	......	2	1	23	9.75
Colored males	4	4	5	1	2	1	1	......	2	......	1	......	......	1	22	5.88
females	1	3	5	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	1	1	2	2	19	5.78
Total	14	10	13	3	6	5	2	1	5	2	4	3	4	6	78	6.47
October:																
White males	2	......	1	1	2	2	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	11	4.12
females	......	2	4	1	1	1	......	2	......	......	1	......	......	2	14	5.98
Colored males	1	4	6	3	1	2	1	......	......	2	......	3	1	1	25	6.68
females	......	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	1	......	......	1	1	1	18	5.47
Total	3	7	14	7	8	6	3	5	1	3	1	4	2	4	68	5.64

TABLE VII.—DEATHS.—*Showing deaths under one year of age, arranged monthly, according to sex and color, &c.*—Continued.

Color and sex.	Ages.														Total.	Percentage to total mortality under 1 year of age by color and sex.
	1 day and under.	1 day to 1 week.	1 week to 1 month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 5 months.	5 to 6 months.	6 to 7 months.	7 to 8 months.	8 to 9 months.	9 to 10 months.	10 to 11 months.	11 to 12 months.		
November:																
White males	1	5	2	1	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	13	4.87
females	......	1	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	5	2.12
Colored males	3	7	3	3	2	2	3	......	3	2	1	2	......	1	32	8.56
females	......	4	......	1	1	......	3	2	5	1	1	......	......	......	18	5.47
Total	4	17	5	8	3	2	7	2	9	3	3	4	......	1	68	5.64
December:																
White males	4	1	2	6	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	1	19	7.12
females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	10	4.24
Colored males	2	5	4	2	4	1	2	1	......	1	1	1	......	......	24	6.42
females	2	1	2	1	......	1	1	1	3	2	......	2	......	......	16	4.86
Total	9	8	9	10	5	4	4	2	3	4	3	6	......	2	69	5.72
January:																
White males	7	2	1	......	3	......	2	1	1	1	1	......	1	2	22	8.24
females	4	1	......	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	10	4.24
Colored males	5	4	......	2	......	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	29	7.75
females	2	6	3	......	1	1	2	3	1	1	......	1	2	1	24	7.29
Total	18	13	4	4	5	3	6	7	3	6	6	2	4	4	85	7.05
February:																
White males	1	1	4	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	4	......	1	13	4.87
females	1	1	3	3	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	......	1	12	5.08
Colored males	1	4	2	3	4	......	2	1	1	2	......	1	2	......	23	6.15
females	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	......	2	1	1	2	......	28	8.51
Total	6	8	13	9	8	3	4	4	3	4	1	7	4	2	76	6.30
March:																
White males	2	4	3	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	......	2	......	27	10.11
females	2	2	2	......	2	2	1	......	1	......	2	......	......	1	15	6.36

Colored males	3	6	6	1	3	2	2	5	2	2	......	1	......	......	33	8.82
females	1	......	3	3	2	......	......	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	23	6.99
Total	8	12	14	5	12	6	6	7	6	8	5	3	4	2	98	8.13
April:																
White males	6	2	3	1	2	2	2	......	1	1	3	......	......	1	24	8.99
females	4	2	2	1	1	......	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	15	6.36
Colored males	2	......	3	......	1	2	2	......	2	4	1	1	1	1	20	5.35
females	2	......	3	......	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	......	20	6.08
Total	14	4	11	2	6	6	8	4	5	6	5	3	2	3	79	6.55
May:																
White males	2	4	1	3	......	1	......	......	2	1	1	......	......	......	15	5.61
females	2	1	3	1	1	......	......	......	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	6.36
Colored males	3	5	3	1	......	3	......	2	2	1	1	......	......	......	21	5.61
females	2	5	1	1	......	1	......	1	1	4	......	......	......	......	16	4.86
Total	9	15	8	6	1	5	......	3	6	7	3	1	1	2	67	5.56
June:																
White males	3	2	4	3	1	4	6	8	4	4	7	6	......	......	52	19.48
females	......	......	6	6	5	3	7	4	4	5	8	2	3	2	55	23.30
Colored males	3	......	5	5	2	3	7	3	4	7	4	7	4	1	55	14.71
females	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	2	......	2	5	2	2	48	14.59
Total	10	7	19	18	12	14	24	21	14	16	21	20	9	5	210	17.41
Total	121	121	152	96	86	74	79	74	77	80	76	73	50	47	1,206	100.00
Percentage to total mortality under 1 year	10.03	10.03	12.60	7.96	7.13	6.14	6.55	6.14	6.39	6.63	6.30	6.05	4.15	3.90	100.00	....
Total white males	36	29	30	20	19	18	18	12	14	12	20	21	9	9	267	22.14
Percentage to total mortality under 1 year	13.48	10.86	11.24	7.49	7.12	6.74	6.74	4.49	5.24	4.49	7.49	7.87	3.37	3.37	100.00	....
Total white females	26	14	31	23	19	14	13	16	13	13	20	8	10	16	236	19.57
Percentage to total mortality under 1 year	11.02	5.93	13.13	9.75	8.05	5.93	5.51	6.78	5.51	5.51	8.47	3.39	4.24	6.78	100.00	....
Total colored males	34	43	49	31	24	21	28	18	24	31	21	23	16	11	374	31.01
Percentage to total mortality under 1 year	9.10	11.50	13.10	8.29	6.42	5.61	7.49	4.81	6.42	8.29	5.61	6.15	4.28	2.94	100.00	....
Total colored females	25	35	42	22	24	21	20	28	26	24	15	21	15	11	329	27.28
Percentage to total mortality under 1 year	7.60	10.64	12.77	6.69	7.29	6.38	6.08	8.51	7.90	7.29	4.56	6.38	4.56	3.34	100.00	....

Table VIII shows the number of children dying under 5 years of age, together with 19 of the principal causes of death, and several different percentages and death-rates, and is of value not only to the medical practitioner, but also the physiologist, hygienist, and sanitarian. There were a total of 2,020 of these deaths.

The following statement shows the number, according to color of each, of the specified ages and the percentage to the total mortality of each under 5 years of age:

Ages.	White.		Colored.		Total number of deaths under 5 years.	Percentage to total mortality under 5 years.
	Number of deaths.	Percentage to mortality of white under 5 years.	Number of deaths.	Percentage to mortality of colored under 5 years.		
Under 1 year of age	503	58.49	703	60.60	1,206	59.70
Between 1 and 2 years	161	18.72	261	22.50	422	20.89
Between 2 and 3 years	87	10.12	100	8.62	187	9.26
Between 3 and 4 years	58	6.74	57	4.92	115	5.69
Between 4 and 5 years	51	5.93	39	3.36	90	4.46
Total	860	100.	1,160	100.	2,020	100.

It will be seen that the colored exceeded the whites under 1 year of age by 200; between 1 and 2 years by 100; and between 2 and 3 years, 13; the white exceeded the colored between 3 and 4 years by 1, and between 4 and 5 by 12. Considerably more than one-half of the mortality under 5 years of age was of infants under 1 year.

The above table may be made clearer by the following: First, of white children—in a total mortality of 1,000 under 5 years of age 585 would be under 1 year of age, and of this number 311 males and 274 females; 187 (88 males and 99 females) between 1 and 2 years; 101 (49 males and 52 females) between 2 and 3 years; 68 (35 males and 33 females) between 3 and 4 years, and 59 (30 males and 29 females) between 4 and 5 years, making in the 1,000, 513 males and 487 females; males in excess of females 26. Of colored children, in a total mortality of 1,000 under 5 years of age, 606 would be under 1 year of age, of which 322 will be males and 284 females; 225 (126 males and 99 females) between 1 and 2 years; 86 (46 males and 40 females) between 2 and 3 years; 49 (23 males and 26 females) between 3 and 4 years; 34 (17 males and 17 females) between 4 and 5 years, making in the 1,000, 534 males and 466 females; males in excess of females 68.

In 1,000 deaths of children under 5 years of age of both races combined, there would be of whites 426 (males 219, females 207); colored 574 (males 307, and females 267), showing an excess of 148 in the 1,000 of colored over white; of colored males over white males 88, and colored females over white females 60.

The diseases of which these children die next deserve our attention. Pneumonia stands at the head of the list as regards fatality. Of the 244 deaths from this cause, 70, or 28.69 per cent., were white, and 174, or 71.32 per cent., were colored; 8.14 per cent. of all the deaths of white children under 5 years of age were from pneumonia; 15.00 per cent. of the colored—being almost twice as fatal among the latter than among the former. The disease producing the next greatest number of deaths is cholera infantum, 189, or 9.35 per cent. of the total under 5 years; 84, or 9.77 per cent., of the white, and 105, or 9.05 per cent., of the colored resulted from this cause; of diarrhœal diseases, aside from cholera infantum, we have a large supply. Proving much more fatal to the colored than to the whites, for while but 45 white children fell victims to it, there were 85 among the colored race. Of the tubercular diseases, aside from phthisis or consumption, which is treated elsewhere, the colored are again in the majority by 35. Of the acute diseases of the brain, including meningitis, congestion of the brain, effusion, &c., the white children number the most by 21; but of convulsions the colored outnumber the whites by 89. Trismus nascentium has, from some cause, greatly fallen off in the last twelve months. For the nine months covered by the last report there were 70 cases, almost 6 per month, while for the last twelve months there have been but 40 reported, being but 3⅓ per month. Attention is called to disparity of deaths from measles, croup, diphtheria, and scarlet fever between the two races. From these four diseases there were 140 deaths among the white children and but 32 among the colored; the former being more than four times the latter. From whooping-cough three times as many colored as white children die; bronchitis and congestion of the lungs are fatal to nearly twice as many colored as white children. Of diseases of the digestive organs there were 4 more deaths of the whites than colored. Of accidents and negligence the colored are 15 more than the whites.

TABLE VIII.—DEATHS.—*Showing number of deaths of children under* 5 *years of age and* 19 *of the principal causes of death, classified by color and sex, with percentages and death-rate for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Diseases.	White.				Colored.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total mortality of whites under 5 years of age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total mortality of colored under 5 years of age.	Total deaths.	Percentage to total mortality under 5 years of age.
Measles	4	3	7	.81	......	2	2	.17	9	.44
Croup	12	12	24	2.79	9	6	15	1.30	39	1.93
Diphtheria	12	17	29	3.37	8	3	11	.95	40	1.98
Scarlet fever	38	42	80	9.29	3	1	4	.35	84	4.15
Typhoid and malarial fevers	5	12	17	1.98	14	10	24	2.07	41	2.03
Diarrhœal diseases (except cholera infantum)	23	22	45	5.23	41	44	85	7.33	130	6.44
Cholera infantum	40	44	84	9.77	48	57	105	9.05	189	9.36
Whooping-cough	1	5	6	.70	12	7	19	1.64	25	1.24
Inanition	12	18	30	3.49	21	23	44	3.79	74	3.66
Scrofula, tuberculosis, marasmus, and tabes mesenterica	12	23	35	4.07	30	34	64	5.52	100	4.95
Hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis	13	13	26	3.02	18	14	32	2.75	58	2.87
Acute diseases of the brain	39	35	74	8.60	35	18	53	4.57	127	6.28
Convulsions	24	16	40	4.64	75	54	129	11.12	169	8.36
Trismus nascentium	6	5	11	1.28	13	16	29	2.50	40	1.98
Bronchitis and congestion of the lungs	23	20	43	5.00	45	36	81	6.98	124	6.13
Pneumonia	39	31	70	8.14	87	87	174	15.00	244	12.08
Diseases of the digestive organs	26	22	48	5.58	26	18	44	3.79	92	4.55
Developmental diseases of children	63	39	102	11.89	48	36	84	7.24	186	9.20
Accidents and negligence	12	9	21	2.44	18	18	36	3.10	57	2.82
All other causes	37	31	68	7.91	70	55	125	10.78	193	9.55
Total	441	419	860	100.00	621	539	1,160	100.00	2,020	100.00
Percentage to total mortality under 5 years, by sex and color	21.831	20.743	42.574	....	30.743	26.683	57.426	....	100.00	.....
Death-rate per 1,000 under 5 years, by sex and color	54.29	53.06	53.68	....	136.42	119.00	127.72	....	80.47	....
Death-rate per 1,000, total population, by sex and color	7.63	7.46	7.54	....	22.61	18.89	20.35	....	11.88	
Percentage to total mortality, by sex and color	39.03	39.31	39.16	....	59.09	50.75	54.89	......	46.88	.....

Table IX shows the location, within certain prescribed limits, as denoted by the accompanying map, of phthisis pulmonalis or consumption, pneumonia, cholera infantum, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, malarial fevers, diarrhœal diseases, and all others not specified above.

These divisions of the District were made arbitrarily and for convenience, and not specially, because some were believed to be more or less sanitary and healthful than others. Whether the facts to be obtained may militate against any locality cannot always be told before this method of investigation is attempted, but that very important objects may be gained thereby no one can doubt. The general healthfulness of any locality is a great stimulus for attracting wealth and population, and the owners of real estate in a locality noted for its unhealthfulness are ultimately compelled to remove the causes therefor or suffer financially. Had we but the population of these different divisions the table would be almost complete, but as this has not been obtained, the best use that can be made of it is to compare the different percentages of these several diseases with the percentage of the total number of deaths in the same. Thus in the first division, Georgetown, the total number of deaths was 120, or 3.13 per cent., of the total number of deaths located by this table. In looking over the several deaths from the diseases located here, but two of them are above this percentage; one is diphtheria with a percentage of 3.84, and diarrhœal diseases with a percentage of 5.15 of the total deaths from each of these diseases. In this same division we find that the percentage of births reported is 1.04 less than the deaths, showing a decrease of population in this division of 45 by excess of deaths over births reported. In the second division of Georgetown the percentage of the deaths to the total deaths is 4.62; the deaths from the several diseases specified are nearly all under this general percentage, except scarlet and typhoid fevers and diarrhœal diseases; the latter is but little above, but typhoid fever is in excess by over 4 per cent.

In closely examining the deaths in the several divisions of Washington, great uniformity of the percentages to number of deaths from the different diseases and from the total causes will be perceived running through any one of the divisions; where there may be any great variation from this, some cause probably exists. The deaths from phthisis pulmonalis will be found in excess of the general average in the following divisions: Second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh, of Washington; pneumonia in the first, second, and fifth, of Washington and east of the Eastern Branch; cholera infantum in first, third, sixth, seventh, and eighth, of Washington and west of Eastern Branch; scarlet fever in second, Georgetown; fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, of Washington and east of Eastern Branch; diphtheria in first division, Georgetown; first, third, fourth, sixth, and eighth, of Washington; typhoid fever in second division, Georgetown; first, fifth, seventh, and a very large increase in eighth, of Washington; malarial fevers in first, fifth, and seventh, of Washington and east of Eastern Branch; diarrhœal diseases are above the general average in nearly all the divisions. The total number of deaths within the limits of Washington and outside its hospitals was 3,223; the total number of births reported from same was 3,213, being but 10 less than the deaths. Within the limits of Georgetown the number of deaths was 297; births reported 192; being 105 less than the deaths. In the county the number of deaths was 309; births reported 276; being 33 less than the deaths. In the hospitals the number of deaths was 480; births reported 135; being 345 less than the deaths.

In comparing the two diseases, pneumonia and consumption, it will be seen that their percentages vary but little throughout the 16 divisions; in but three do they vary to the extent of 2 per cent., viz, first of Georgetown, second and seventh of Washington. The same relation between these two diseases is exhibited by a similar table published in last annual report.

Between scarlet fever and diphtheria there seems to be no marked relevancy; the same fact was also illustrated by the table just referred to.

TABLE IX.—DEATHS.—*Showing location in certain sections as designated by the accompanying maps, of deaths and births not occurring in hospitals or similar institutions, with percentages, for the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Diseases.	Georgetown.				Washington.																County.					
	First division.		Second division.		First division.		Second division.		Third division.		Fourth division.		Fifth division.		Sixth division.		Seventh division.		Eighth division.		West of Eastern Branch.		East of Eastern Branch.			
	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Deaths.	Percentages.	Total deaths.	Percentages.
Phthisis pulmonalis	16	2.59	22	3.55	31	5.03	89	14.43	102	16.53	68	11.02	103	16.69	47	7.62	59	9.56	35	5.68	35	5.68	10	1.62	617	16.11
Pneumonia	6	1.55	11	2.85	23	5.97	65	16.84	61	15.80	40	10.37	70	18.14	27	7.00	29	7.51	27	7.00	16	4.12	11	2.85	386	10.08
Cholera infantum	4	2.15	4	2.15	10	5.38	18	9.68	39	20.97	10	5.38	25	13.44	16	8.60	19	10.21	25	13.44	15	8.06	1	.54	186	4.86
Scarlet fever	3	2.38	7	5.55	2	1.59	12	9.52	13	10.32	13	10.32	22	17.46	19	15.09	13	10.32	14	11.11	4	3.17	4	3.17	126	3.29
Diphtheria	3	3.84	1	1.27	5	6.41	10	12.82	19	24.36	14	17.98	2	2.56	12	15.39	....	.....	9	11.53	3	3.84	.	......	78	2.04
Typhoid fever	2	2.94	6	8.82	5	7.35	5	7.35	3	4.41	7	10.30	11	16.18	3	4.41	8	11.76	14	20.60	3	4.41	1	1.47	68	1.77
Malarial fevers	....	. .	3	3.84	11	14.10	10	12.82	6	7.70	8	10.26	17	21.80	4	5.13	8	10.26	3	3.84	3	3.84	5	6.41	78	2.04
Diarrhœal diseases	10	5.15	9	4.64	11	5.67	30	15.46	26	13.40	19	9.79	26	13.40	15	7.74	17	8.76	15	7.73	12	6.19	4	2.07	194	5.07
All other diseases	76	3.62	114	5.44	106	5.05	274	13.07	341	16.27	259	12.35	294	14.02	136	6.49	169	8.06	145	6.92	138	6.58	44	2.14	2,096	54.74
Total	120	3.13	177	4.62	204	5.33	513	13.40	610	15.93	438	11.44	570	14.89	279	7.29	322	8.41	287	7.49	229	5.98	80	2.09	3,829	100.
Births	77	2.09	115	3.12	191	5.19	443	12.03	683	18.56	382	10.38	579	15.73	270	7.33	333	9.05	332	9.02	185	5.01	91	2.48	3,681	.....

NOTE.—"Malarial fevers" include remittent, intermittent, typho-malarial, malarial, and congestive. "Diarrhœal diseases" include cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and entero-colitis.

Table X gives the duration of scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and phthisis before terminating fatally, according to certificate of attending physician.

The comparatively few fatal cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria among the colored as compared with the number among the white children is noteworthy. It will also be seen that the large per cent. of the deaths of the two races do not occur within the same limits of time. While among the whites 29.82 per cent. of all the deaths from scarlet fever took place on or before the third day, the percentage of the colored was but 16.67, and the total percentage of the white children on or before the fourth day was 46.49, nearly one-half, but 25 per cent. or one-fourth, of the colored succumb so soon, but on the fifth alone 25 per cent. of all the deaths of the colored occur. Over 33 per cent. of the colored and but 14.82 per cent. of the white children live beyond the tenth day. Diphtheria gives some different figures, the third day being more fatal for the colored than for the whites; the percentage of the whites living beyond the tenth day being 24.57, of the colored 37.50. In scarlet fever 59.65 per cent. of the deaths among the white children occur on or before the fifth day, in diphtheria 45.62; among the colored children 49 per cent. die on or before the fifth day in scarlet fever, and 37.50 in diphtheria; showing that scarlet fever is more fatal in its early stages for both races than diphtheria, scarlet fever being 10.65 per cent. more fatal to the white than the colored children in this early stage (5 days and under), and diphtheria 8.12 per cent. Pneumonia also proves fatal in its early stages to a larger percentage of whites than colored. On or before the fifth day 21.63 per cent. of the whites and 15.58 per cent. of the colored die of this disease; 43.23 per cent. of the whites and 48.58 per cent. of the colored live beyond the tenth day.

In typhoid fever the colored yield to the disease before the whites; 18.19 per cent. of the whites and 25.92 per cent. of the colored die on or before the tenth day. The tenth, fourteenth, and twenty-first days of the disease seem to be the most fatal during its course, and more especially the fourteenth, 20.43 per cent. of the whites and 22.24 of the colored dying on this day. The table in the report of last year shows the same tendency to fatality on these days.

In phthisis we again find the colored yielding to the disease before the whites: 47.21 per cent. of the whites and 59.83 per cent. of the colored die within six months after the disease has been recognized; 23.46 per cent. of the whites and 14.74 per cent. of the colored living beyond one year.

TABLE X.—DEATHS.—*Showing duration of certain diseases terminating fatally and number dying at or during certain periods, together with the percentages of the number dying of the particular disease at such specified periods to the total number where duration of the disease is given; also total deaths from each disease, and number where duration of disease is given by certifying physician, arranged according to color, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Pneumonia.			Typhoid fever.			Phthisis pulmonalis.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Duration of disease.	White.	Colored.	Duration of disease.	White.	Colored.	Duration of disease.	White.	Colored.
Total number of deaths	117	12	60	19		148	256		45	29		354	362
Number duration of disease is given	114	12	57	16		148	247		44	27		341	346
Number dying on or before 3d day	34	2	9	3	On or before 4th day	25	29	On or before 10th day	8	7	3 months and under	75	103
Percentage	29.82	16.67	15.8	18.75		16.9	11.74		18.19	25.92		21.99	29.77
Number dying on the 4th day	19	1	7	2	5th day	7	7	11 to 15 days	13	9	3 to 6 months	86	104
Percentage	16.67	8.33	12.28	12.50		4.73	2.84		29.54	33.34		25.22	30.06
Number dying on the 5th day	15	3	10	1	6th day	5	10	16 to 21 days	8	3	6 to 9 months	34	29
Percentage	13.16	25.00	17.54	6.25		3.38	4.05		18.19	11.12		9.98	8.38
Number dying on the 6th day	11	......	5	......	7th day	14	48	22 to 28 days	3	4	9 to 12 months	66	59
Percentage	9.65	......	8.77	......		9.46	19.43		6.81	14.81		19.35	17.05
Number dying on the 7th day	6	1	5	2	8th day	8	10	After 28th day	12	4	12 to 18 months	18	17
Percentage	5.26	8.33	8.77	12.50		5.4	4.05		27.27	14.81		5.27	4.91
Number dying on the 8th and 9th days	6	......	5	2	9th and 10th days	25	23	10th day	4	3	18 to 24 months	28	18
Percentage	5.26	......	8.77	12.50		16.9	9.31		9.1	11.12		8.21	5.2
Number dying on the 10th day	6	1	2	......	11 to 14 days	21	46	14th day	9	6	Over 2 years	34	16
Percentage	5.26	8.33	3.5	......		14.19	18.62		20.43	22.24		9.98	4.63
Number dying from 11 to 14 days	10	2	9	4	15 to 21 days	17	29	21st day	7	3	......	......	......
Percentage	8.77	16.67	15.80	25.00		11.48	11.74		15.91	11.12		......	......
Number dying after 14th day	7	2	5	2	After 21st day	26	45	......	......	......	......	......	......
Percentage	6.15	16.67	8.77	12.50		17.56	18.22		......	......		......	......

Table XI shows the ten diseases from which the greatest number of deaths resulted during the years ending the 30th of September, 1875, '76, '77; for the nine months ending June 30, 1878; and for the year ending June 30, 1879; the total deaths for this time, and the ten diseases producing the greatest number of deaths for the whole time; arranged according to the total number of deaths from each, and by color, with percentages. Phthisis pulmonalis and pneumonia are the two diseases which remain constant in their positions throughout the six divisions of the table, being first and second in each. In the three first divisions the proportion of deaths from phthisis to total mortality among the colored is less than among the whites, but after this it is greater, and in the aggregate it is .16 above. The annual death-rate per 1,000 from this disease among the colored is between 2 and 3 times that among the whites.

The percentage of deaths from pneumonia to total mortality among the colored is from 2.78 in the first division of this table to 7.14 in the fourth, the average difference for whole time being 4.56. In but four of these diseases their percentages to total mortality average less than among the whites, viz, cholera infantum, scarlet and typhoid fevers, and bronchitis; and their percentages are more than double that of the whites in convulsions, tabes, and marasmus. In comparing their average annual death-rates per 1,000 we find the colored to exceed the whites by 3.818 in phthisis; 3.767 in pneumonia; 1.066 in cholera infantum; 2.119 in convulsions; 1.528 in diarrhœal diseases; 1.042 in senile debility; 1.214 in tabes, &c.; .112 in typhoid fever; and .285 in bronchitis; and it stands less than the whites by .302 in scarlet fever.

TABLE XI.—DEATHS.—*Showing the ten principal causes of death occurring in the District of Columbia, arranged in their order, for the years ending September 30, 1875, 1876, and 1877, and for the nine months ending June 30, 1878, and for the year ending June 30, 1879, with recapitulation for the entire period, classified by sex and color, with percentages and death-rates.*

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total deaths.	Percentage to total number of deaths.		Number of deaths in 1,000 population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
From all causes	1,162	1,048	1,029	1,113	4,352	50.781	49.219	19.217	47.600
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	164	143	124	148	579	13.891	12.698	2.669	6.044
2. Pneumonia	100	87	119	124	430	8.462	11.340	1.626	5.400
3. Cholera infantum	73	81	56	60	270	6.968	5.410	1.339	2.577
4. Convulsions	41	37	57	62	197	3.529	5.556	.678	2.644
5. Tabes mesenterica and marasmus	23	33	56	59	171	2.534	5.369	.486	2.555
6. Senile debility	39	33	34	51	157	3.258	3.968	.626	1.888
7. Diarrhœal diseases, dysentery, entero-colitis	22	30	32	46	130	2.353	3.641	.452	1.733
8. Whooping-cough	18	27	36	43	124	2.036	3.688	.391	1.755
9. Typhoid fever	29	32	15	24	100	2.760	1.820	.530	.866
10. Inanition	24	24	17	26	91	2.172	2.007	.417	.955

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total deaths.	Percentage to total number of deaths.		Number of deaths in 1,000 population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
From all causes	1,137	1,016	1,041	1,052	4,246	50.707	49.293	18.721	46.511
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	165	141	120	169	595	14.213	13.808	2.660	6.422
2. Pneumonia	100	72	135	115	422	7.989	11.944	1.495	5.555
3. Cholera infantum	93	83	69	63	308	8.175	6.307	1.530	2.933
4. Diarrhœal diseases, dysentery, entero-colitis	45	49	75	68	237	4.366	6.832	.817	3.177
5. Convulsions	36	37	71	49	193	3.390	5.733	.634	2.666
6. Senile debility	38	40	30	33	141	3.623	3.010	.678	1.466
7. Apoplexy	33	34	21	26	114	3.112	2.246	.582	1.044
8. Tabes mesenterica	6	8	36	42	92	.065	3.727	.121	1.733
9. Typhoid fever	24	32	14	14	84	2.601	1.338	.486	.622
10. Bronchitis	21	25	17	19	82	2.137	1.720	.400	.800

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

Diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total deaths.	Percentage to total number of deaths.		Number of deaths in 1,000 population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
From all causes	1,087	1,015	961	1,040	4,103	51.231	48.769	18.278	44.466
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	166	147	115	181	609	14.890	14.793	2.721	6.577
2. Pneumonia	79	54	110	93	336	6.827	10.145	1.156	4.511
3. Convulsions	36	34	85	82	237	3.330	8.346	.608	3.711
4. Cholera infantum	48	49	41	57	195	4.615	4.898	.843	2.177
5. Diarrhœal diseases, dysentery, entero-colitis	43	37	62	52	194	3.806	5.697	.695	2.488
6. Tabes mesenterica and marasmus	24	29	62	69	184	2.521	6.547	.460	2.911
7. Senile debility	35	46	39	61	181	3.853	4.997	.704	2.222
8. Scarlet fever	64	63	14	12	153	6.042	1.299	1.104	.577
9. Valvular disease of the heart	26	32	17	21	96	2.759	1.899	.504	.844
10. Trismus nascentium	11	5	43	33	92	.761	3.798	.139	1.688

NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

From all causes	832	740	723	728	3,023	52.000	48.000	13.669	32.244
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	121	149	127	153	550	17.176	19.297	2.347	6.222
2. Pneumonia	63	49	111	96	319	7.125	14.266	.973	4.600
3. Convulsions	26	23	55	38	142	3.117	6.409	.426	2.066
4. Diarrhœal diseases, dysentery, entero-colitis	35	32	36	27	130	4.326	4.342	.582	1.400
5. Diphtheria	41	49	12	21	123	5.725	2.274	.782	.733
6. Scarlet fever	40	36	15	11	102	4.835	1.792	.660	.577
7. Senile debility	19	30	19	26	94	3.117	3.101	.426	1.000
8. Trismus nascentium	5	3	24	38	70	.509	4.273	.069	1.377
9. Typhoid fever	25	15	12	11	63	2.545	1.585	.347	.511
10. Premature birth	18	9	16	13	56	1.718	1.999	.234	.644

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1879.

From all causes	1,130	1,066	1,051	1,062	4,309	50.963	49.037	19.259	37.738
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	171	183	157	205	716	16.120	17.132	3.105	6.465
2. Pneumonia	81	69	127	129	406	6.831	12.115	1.316	4.572
3. Diarrhœal diseases, cholera morbus, dysentery, entero-colitis	54	48	56	53	211	4.645	5.159	.895	1.947
4. Cholera infantum	40	44	48	57	189	3.825	4.969	.737	1.875
5. Convulsions	24	18	75	54	171	1.913	6.105	.368	2.304
6. Senile debility	17	51	36	49	153	3.097	4.023	.596	1.518
7. Scarlet fever	60	57	8	4	129	5.328	.568	1.026	.214
8. Premature birth	33	24	19	22	98	2.596	1.940	.500	.732
9. Bronchitis	18	18	35	27	98	1.639	2.934	.316	1.107
10. Congestion of the lungs	26	16	22	21	85	1.913	2.035	.368	.768

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PERIOD COVERED ABOVE.

From all causes	5,348	4,885	4,805	4,995	20,033	51.08	48.92	18.776	43.556
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	787	763	643	856	3,049	15.14	15.30	2.844	6.662
2. Pneumonia	423	331	602	557	1,913	7.27	11.83	1.384	5.151
3. Cholera infantum	254	257	214	237	962	4.99	4.60	.938	2.004
4. Convulsions	163	149	343	285	940	3.05	6.41	.572	2.791
5. Diarrhœa	199	196	261	246	902	3.86	5.17	.725	2.253
6. Senile debility	148	200	158	220	726	3.40	3.86	.638	1.680
7. Tabes mesenterica and marasmus	53	70	154	170	447	1.20	3.31	.226	1.440
8. Scarlet fever	164	156	37	27	384	3.13	.65	.587	.285
9. Typhoid fever	78	79	41	49	247	1.53	.92	.288	.400
10. Bronchitis	39	43	52	46	180	.80	.10	.150	.435

Table XII shows the number of decedents who had reached each of the several ages from 70 to 100 years, inclusive, arranged according to sex and color, there being a total of 339, or 7.87 per cent. of the total deaths; 77 were white males, or 6.81 per cent. of their total mortality; 103 white females, or 9.66 per cent; 63 colored males, or 5.99 per cent.; and 96 colored females, or 9.04 per cent.

TABLE XII.—DEATHS.—*Showing the number dying, seventy years of age and over, classified according to sex and color, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Ages of decedents.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
70 years	6	6	11	14	37
71 years	3	4	2	3	12
72 years	7	4	3	1	15
73 years	10	10	3	....	23
74 years	6	4	2	5	17
75 years	6	4	4	12	26
76 years	3	11	2	3	19
77 years	3	4	2	2	11
78 years	5	5	5	3	18
79 years	4	5	1	3	13
80 years	3	9	10	12	34
81 years	4	4	1	2	11
82 years	4	5	2	3	14
83 years	....	6	....	2	8
84 years	2	1	2	4	9
85 years	4	6	3	5	18
86 years	4	2	....	....	6
87 years	1	5	3	2	11
88 years	....	1	2	1	4
89 years	1	1	....	1	3
90 years	....	1	3	2	6
91 years	1	1	1	....	3
92 years	....	....	....	2	2
93 years	....	....	....	2	2
94 years	....	1	....	....	1
95 years	....	3	....	1	4
96 years	....	....	....	2	2
97 years	....	....	....	2	2
98 years	....	....	....	1	1
99 years	....	....	....	1	1
100 years and over	....	....	1	5	6
Total	77	103	63	96	339

Table XIII gives the nativities of those dying of senile debility during the year, arranged by color.

TABLE XIII.—DEATHS.—*Showing nativity of those dying of senile debility for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color.	District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	Maryland and Virginia.	Other parts of the United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany.	Other foreign countries.	Total.
White	6	3	5	27	2	13	2	8	2	68
Colored	4	....	....	78	2	....	....	....	1	85
Total	10	3	5	105	4	13	2	8	3	153

Table XIV shows the number of deaths occurring in hospitals and public institutions, arranged according to color and sex.

TABLE XIV.—DEATHS.—*Showing the number of deaths occurring in hospitals and public institutions during the year ending June* 30, 1878.

Hospitals.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Freedmen's Hospital	6	3	74	56	139
Washington Asylum Hospital	16	4	30	19	69
Home for the Aged	8	3	......	......	11
Government Hospital for the Insane	47	9	6	2	64
Children's Hospital	2	1	10	4	17
Providence Hospital	40	27	4	8	79
Barnes Hospital (Soldiers' Home)	28	......	......	......	28
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	18	28	4	9	59
Louise Home	......	2	......	......	2
Saint Vincent Asylum	......	2	......	......	2
Convent Notre Dâme	......	1	......	......	1
Columbia Hospital	......	2	......	......	2
Industrial School (Georgetown)	......	1	......	......	1
Church Orphan age	1	......	......	......	1
United States Naval Hospital	2	......	......	......	2
United States Marine Hospital	1	......	......	......	1
United States Arsenal	1	......	......	......	1
Reform School	1	......	......	......	1
Total	171	83	128	98	480

Table XV is interesting on account of its showing of the diversity of employment in this District. Among the decedents, grooms, and fathers of children born, there are 218 occupations represented. The white males represent 203; white females 19; colored males 55, and colored females 8. There are 68 different mechanical trades, and but 28 different employments under the government, including members of Congress. Among the whites we find more clerks than of any other class, and among the colored more laborers, servants, &c.

TABLE XV.—*Showing the occupation of fathers of children born, of grooms, and of decedents, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Occupations.	Fathers.		Grooms.		Decedents.			
					White.		Colored.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Auditor, deputy sixth	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Agents	13	1	10	......	1	......	......	......
Auctioneers	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Architects	4	1	2	......	1	......	......	......
Actor	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
Attorneys and claim-agents	31	......	15	1	11	......	1	......
Astronomer	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Bakers	27	1	3	......	3	......	2	......
Brushmaker	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Blacksmiths	26	7	9	......	5	......	3	......
Bookbinders	8	......	1	......	2	......	......	......
Bookkeepers	1	......	4	......	1	......	......	......
Bartenders	6	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Brickmakers	6	3	......	1	2	......	......	......
Booksellers	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Barbers	9	23	1	1	1	......	4	......

TABLE XV.—*Showing the occupation of fathers of children born, &c.*—Continued.

Occupations.	Fathers.		Grooms.		Decedents.			
					White.		Colored.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Butchers	39		6	2	5			
Basketmaker	1							
Brewers	2		1					
Bankers	2		1		1			
Billiards	1							
Boatmaker	1							
Butter-dealers	2		1					
Bank-teller	1							
Builders	3				2			
Bottling establishment	1							
Boatmen			3	1	1		4	
Bailiff							1	
Boilermaker					1			
Bronzer					1			
Brick-burner							1	
Boot-black							1	
Brokers			1		4			
Brakeman			1	1				
Broommakers			2					
Bucketmaker			1					
Confectioners	2							1
Clerks	292	5	74		72	9	1	
Carpenters	108	16	12	2	24		4	
Captains of schooner and steamer	1		1		1			
Clothing-manufacturer					1			
Chemist			1					
Clergymen	5	5	2	2	3		3	
Car-drivers	7		1		2			
Caterers					2		2	
Cabinetmakers	7				4			
Coachmen and hackmen	6	2		1			5	
Caner of chairs					1			
Contractors	7		2		3			
Coachsmith	1				1			
Civil engineers	1		3		3			
Coach-painter					1			
Cooper	1				1			
Copper-rollers	2				1			
Collectors					2			
Conductors	7		7		1			
Cigarmakers	5		1					
Cattle-dealer	1							
Chiropodist	1							
Carriage-trimmer	1							
Calker	1							
Coal-dealers	6		1					
Car-builder			1					
Drivers and teamsters	12	21	4	3	2		10	
Dressmakers and seamstresses						7		22
Druggists and apothecaries	4		3		5			
Dyers	2				1			
Dairies	7	1	1		1	1		
Detective					1			
Director United States Mint					1			
Drug-clerk			1					
Draughtsmen	6		1					
Dentists	2							
Examiners Patent Office	2		1		1			
Engineer United States Navy	1							
Engineers	9		4		5			
Engravers	3							
Ensign United States Navy	1							
Editors			2					
Expressman					1			
Fishermen	4				2		1	
Farmers	18	14	44	2	13		1	
Fishmonger							1	
Firemen	14	3	1		1		1	
Florists	3		2					
Folder			1					
Feed-dealers	3	1						
Fruit-dealers	6							
Furrier	1							

TABLE XV.—*Showing the occupation of fathers of children born, &c.*—Continued.

Occupations.	Fathers.		Grooms.		Decedents.			
					White.		Colored.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Furniture-dealers	2							
Gardeners	8	2	4		2	1	1	
Grocers	57	3	2		5	3	1	
Gunsmith	1				1			
Gunner United States Navy	1							
Guide					1			
Housekeepers						26		26
Hucksters	19	6	2	2	1		2	
Hostlers	3	2			1		3	
Harnessmakers	1		1		2			
Hotel-keepers	1		2		1			
Hair-weaver								1
Horse-traders			2					
Hotel-clerk			1					
Hide-dealer	1							
Hatter	1							
Instrument-maker	1							
Iron-worker			1					
Inventor					1			
Journalists	1		5		1			
Justices of the peace					2			
Junk-dealer	1							
Jewelers	3							
Joiner	1							
Janitor							1	
Laborers	160	851	30	113	48		205	
Lumber-merchant					1			
Locksmiths and bell-hangers	1		11		3			
Letter-carriers	2				1			
Livery-stable keeper	1				1			
Lithographers	2							
Librarian	1							
Mechanics	17	1	6		5		1	
Midwives								4
Members of Congress					5			
Merchants	61	1	24		19	1		
Messengers	15	15	1	1	5	1	5	
Molders	8				1			
Marines	2				5			
Millwright					1			
Machinists	19		4		1			
Market-master					1			
Miller	1				1			
Manufacturers			3		1			
Masons	24	3	7		12		1	
Mechanical engineer			1					
Musicians	8	1						
Minister, foreign	1							
Marble-worker	1							
Mail-agents	2							
Officers United States Navy	6		5		4			
Officers United States Army	1		3		3			
Oyster-dealer	1							
Optician	1							
Officers House of Representatives					2			
Oyster-shucker							2	
Office-boy							1	
Physicians	11		7		10			
Porters				2			10	
Professor United States Naval Observatory					1			
Policemen	13				5		1	
Printers	65	1	12		12			
Painters	45	6	10	2	8		1	
Pilots					2			
Publisher					1			
Photographers	1		2		1			
Plasterers	27	4	2	1	3		3	
President insurance company					1			
Paper-carriers					2			
Pavers	2		1		4			
Plumbers and gas-fitters	33		2		3			
Pattern-maker			1					
Plate-printers	10		1					

TABLE XV.—*Showing the occupations of fathers of children born, &c.*—Continued.

Occupations.	Fathers.		Grooms.		Decedents.			
					White.		Colored.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
Produce-dealers	5		1					
Paper-hanger	11		2					
Professor of music			1					
Pianomaker	1							
Pumpmaker	1							
Postal clerks	5				1			
Restaurants	17	1	2		6	1		
Reporters	3				1			
Roofers	1						2	
Servants, waiters, cooks, &c	5	106	1	17		21	28	154
Sailors	1		6		7		3	
Ship-carpenters	3		1	1	1			
Soldiers	1		3		56			
Stone-cutters	9	1	2		7			
Sailmakers	2				1			
Shoemakers	16	14	7		6		5	
Student					1		1	
Sister of charity					1			
Stenographers	1		2		1			
Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service					1			
Station-keeper					1			
Superintendent of mills					1			
Signal observers and operators			2					
Superintendent, assistant, insane asylum			1					
Saddlers	2		1					
Ship-joiner	1		1					
Sexton			1					
Stair-builder	1		1					
Sheriff			1					
Soapmaker				1				
Secretary of legation	1							
Superintendent railroad	1							
Sanitary inspectors	2							
Silver-plater	1							
Ship-rigger	1							
Teachers	3	1	2		3	7	1	2
Tailors	14		2	1	1			
Tobacconists	6		1		1			
Telegraph-operators	8		11		1			
Tinners	11	2	5					
Timekeeper	1							
Turners			2		1			
Tin and sheet-iron worker					1			
United States Revenue Service					1			
Upholsterers	4		3				1	
Undertakers	1		2					
Veterinary surgeon	1				1			
Whitewasher							2	
Wheelwrights	6		2		2			
Washers and ironers						1		29
Watchmen	23	4			6		2	
Waterman					1			
Wood-sawyer							3	
Wine-house	1				1			
Weaver					1			
Watchmaker	1							

Table XVI gives a list of the cemeteries, with number of interments in each, and shows further the number of those of the 4,309 decedents and 395 still-births buried beyond the limits of the District.

TABLE XVI.—*Showing list of cemeteries and number of decedents buried in each, classified as to color, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Cemeteries.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Still-births.		
				White.	Colored.	Total.
Oak Hill	164	....	164	7	....	7
Congressional	418	....	418	16	....	16
Mount Olivet	537	177	714	32	6	38
Glenwood	220	....	220	14	....	14
Prospect Hill	136	....	136	8	....	8
Holyrood	102	30	132	5	....	5
Rock Creek	65	2	67	1	....	1
Saint Mary's	47	....	47	6	....	6
Graceland	54	54	108	7	....	7
Methodist	26	....	26	....	....	....
Presbyterian	51	....	51	1	....	1
Washington Hebrew	19	....	19	2	....	2
Adas Israel	5	....	5	....	....	....
Corporation Farm, Georgetown	1	....	1	....	....	....
College	1	1	2	....	....	....
Convent Grounds	1	....	1	....	....	....
Carroll Chapel	3	....	3	....	....	....
Howard Cemetery	1	....	1	3	....	3
Young Men's or Mount Pleasant	2	414	416	....	37	37
Payne's	....	123	123	1	14	15
Beckett's	....	342	342	....	34	34
Harmony	....	318	318	....	16	16
Baptist	....	15	15	....	2	2
Mount Zion	1	126	127	....	10	10
Moore's	....	36	36	....	10	10
Brightwood	....	10	10	....	1	1
Hillsdale	....	9	9	....	....	....
Macedonian	....	5	5	....	1	1
Jones's Chapel	....	8	8	....	1	1
Ebenezer	....	2	2	....	....	....
Good Hope	....	4	4	....	....	....
Tenallytown	10	2	12	....	....	....
Insane Hospital Grounds	35	8	43	....	....	....
Soldiers' Home Grounds	28	....	28	....	....	....
Private grounds	3	18	21	3	2	5
Potter's Field	44	354	398	20	128	148
Outside the District	222	55	277	4	3	7
Total	2, 196	2, 113	4, 309	130	265	395

Charts 1, 2 and 3 exhibit the course by weeks of the total mortality, by color, from phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, scarlet fever, cholera infantum, diseases of the nervous system, and diphtheria, together with deaths under 5, and 60 years of age and over, with meteorological observations, for the year ending June 30, 1879.

CHART I.

Exhibiting the course of the total mortality (still-births excluded) by color, in the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30th 1879, with meterological observations for same period taken at the office of the Chief Signal Officer at Washington D.C.

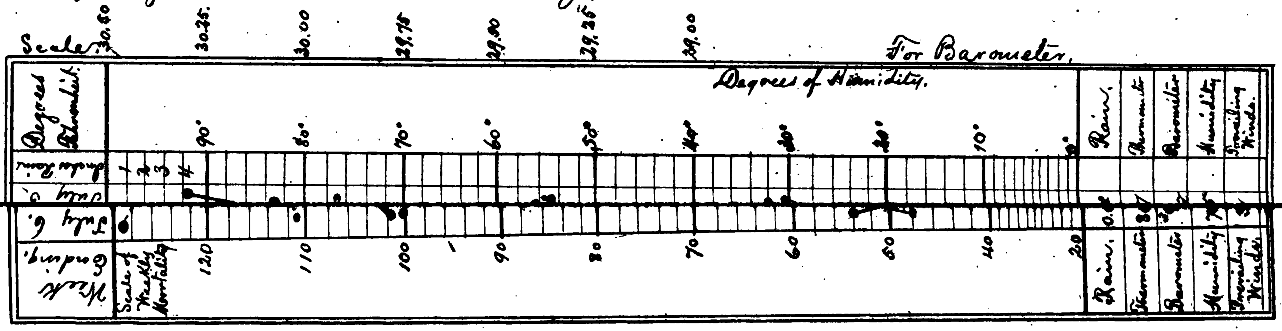
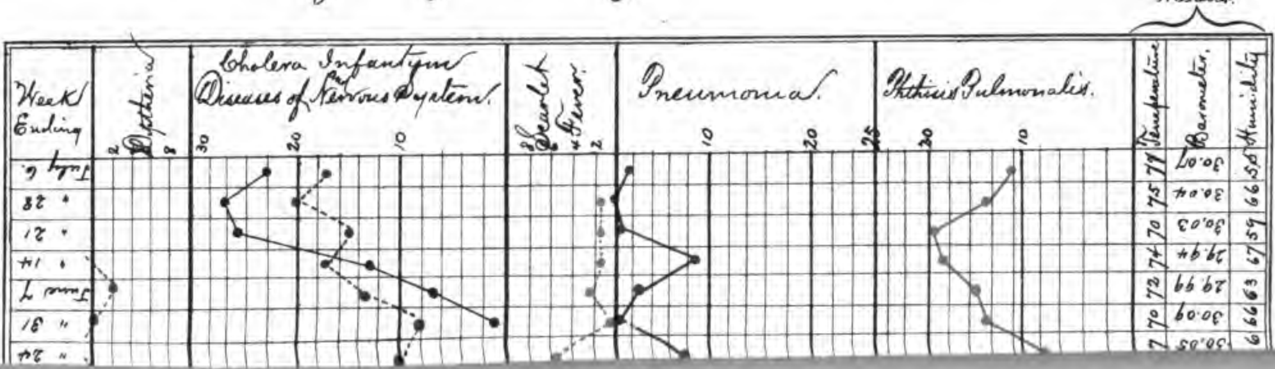


CHART 2.

Exhibiting the course of the mortality of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Cholera Infantum Diseases of the Nervous System and Diptheria in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30th 1879.



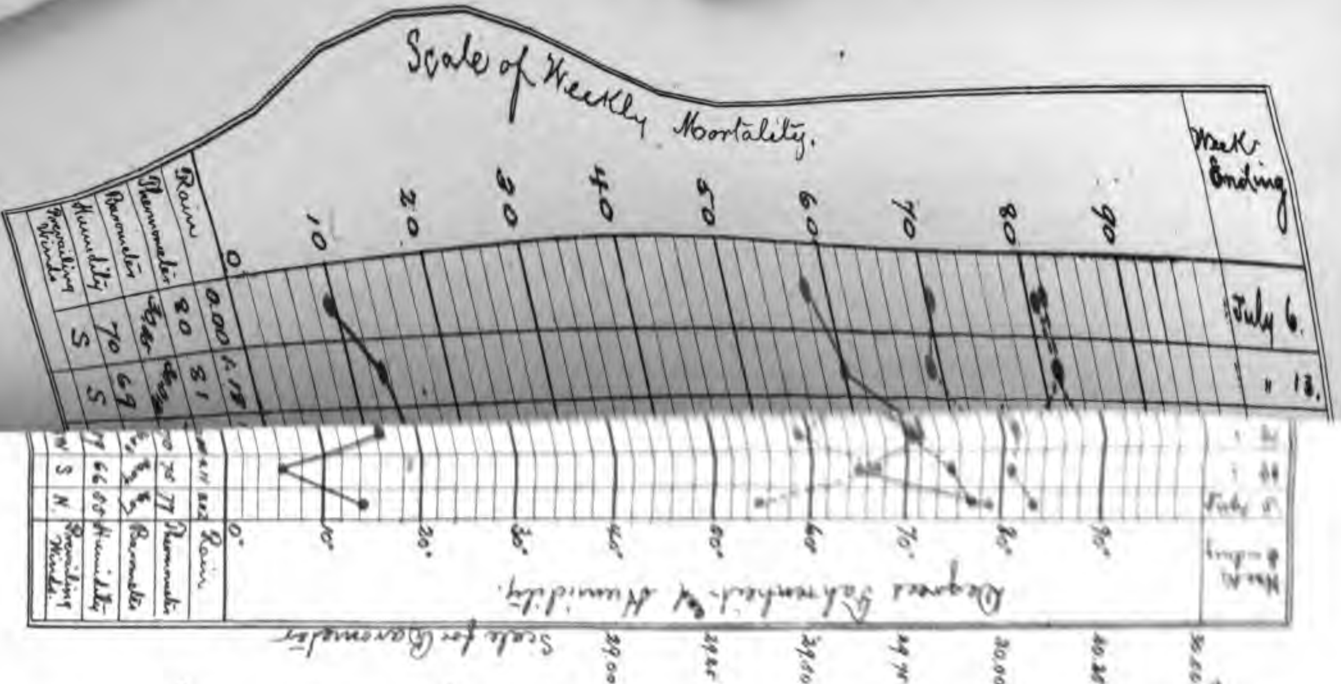

Scale of Weekly Mortality.
Week Ending
July 6.
" 13.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
Rain
Thermometer
Barometer
Humidity
Prevailing Winds
0.00
1.18
80
81
70
69
S
S
Degrees Fahrenheit & Humidity.
Scale for Barometer
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
70°
80°
90°
29.00
29.25
29.50
29.75
30.00
30.25
30.50
77
75
66
85
N.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death-rate by color, number of decedents under one year, under five years, and sixty years of age and over, together with the principal causes from which these deaths have resulted; also the number of births, marriages, and still-births, stated by months, with rate per* 1,000 *for each, from September,* 1874, *to June,* 1879, *inclusive.*

Months.	Total deaths.				No. deaths under 1 year of age.		No. deaths under 5 years of age.		No. deaths 60 years of age and over.		Number of deaths from—													
	White.		Colored.								Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Croup.		Whooping-cough.		Typhoid fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.	
	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1874.																								
September	130	13.56	147	39.20	39	57	55	92	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	.....	.....
October	168	17.53	138	36.80	37	45	52	72	37	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	6	3	1	1
November	136	14.19	131	34.93	32	46	46	63	26	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	7	11	5	.....	.....
December	140	14.61	123	32.80	18	35	37	47	27	21	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	2	5	4	1	1	.....	.....
Total	574	14.97	539	35.93	126	183	190	274	108	70	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	8	3	9	12	22	14	1	1
1875.																								
January	211	22.01	186	49.60	46	68	73	91	40	25	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	5	1	6	11	5	.....	.....	1
February	176	18.36	209	55.73	47	77	84	114	34	27	4	2	1	2	2	.....	2	3	8	11	1	2	2	1
March	239	24.09	193	51.47	46	64	88	113	43	23	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	12	2	4	.....	2
April	174	18.15	168	44.80	36	44	62	81	34	22	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	2	5	3	1	1	.....
May	144	15.02	159	42.40	33	42	46	76	20	21	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
June	210	21.91	220	58.67	98	118	114	145	22	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	1	2	1
July	223	23.27	203	54.13	108	100	135	143	23	12	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	10	4	.....	2
August	227	23.68	218	58.13	80	66	131	152	28	18	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	6	7	9	8	.....	.....
September	162	16.90	194	51.73	39	68	72	124	20	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	9	6	3	1
October	147	15.34	170	45.33	25	55	53	89	26	17	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	2	11	5	2	1
November	143	14.92	142	37.87	18	40	37	68	25	17	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	8	3	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....
December	147	15.34	146	38.93	21	48	39	74	37	20	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	2	1	.....
Total deaths, 1875	2,203	19.16	2,208	49.00	597	790	934	1,270	352	231	17	7	16	5	26	4	37	16	39	72	63	36	12	9
1876.																								
January	160	16.69	137	36.53	25	45	42	69	32	26	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	6	4	1	2	.....	1	2	1
February	148	15.44	162	43.20	24	51	51	81	22	11	.....	.....	3	.....	8	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	1	.....
March	192	20.03	173	46.13	35	60	63	95	35	19	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	3	3	2	1	2
April	143	14.92	153	40.80	26	43	40	77	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1
May	141	14.71	138	36.80	36	56	49	74	31	10	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
June	253	26.40	238	63.47	131	121	162	162	25	22	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death-rate by color, &c.*—Continued.

Months.	Total deaths.				No. deaths under 1 year of age.		No. deaths under 5 years of age.		No. deaths over 60 years of age.		Number of deaths from—													
	White.		Colored.								Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Croup.		Whooping-cough.		Typhoid fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.	
	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1876.																								
July	298	31.09	269	71.73	110	126	148	169	42	27	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	11	5	1	1
August	209	20.81	188	50.13	83	64	121	117	29	14	......	......	7	1	2	......	3	......	1	4	9	4	......	......
September	172	17.95	177	47.20	54	45	76	101	26	17	......	......	2	1	4	3	3	......	1	1	3	2	......	......
October	164	17.11	167	44.53	22	54	49	93	30	25	......	......	3	......	3	1	4	1	2	1	8	5	......	1
November	135	14.09	119	31.73	18	34	37	53	22	11	......	......	7	......	3	......	6	1	......	1	3	5	3	......
December	165	17.22	133	35.47	20	52	42	69	44	23	......	......	14	3	8	1	3	1	......	2	3	......	......	2
Total deaths, 1876.	2,180	18.96	2,054	45.14	584	751	880	1,160	368	225	......	......	53	9	37	7	32	12	12	22	51	29	11	9
1877																								
January	182	18.99	147	39.20	36	42	65	67	36	17	......	......	13	5	6	4	4	......	......	1	1	......	2	2
February	172	17.95	175	46.67	36	59	52	109	43	17	1	......	6	......	3	......	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	......
March	199	20.76	168	44.80	41	54	69	84	36	26	1	......	14	3	5	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	1
April	148	15.44	145	38.67	25	40	43	68	21	27	1	1	15	1	1	......	2	......	1	3	3	1	1	......
May	156	16.28	132	35.20	24	40	41	55	29	17	1	1	18	......	......	1	......	......	2	3	5	2	1	......
June	187	19.51	201	53.60	72	81	98	112	32	21	3	1	8	1	2	......	2	......	2	1	2	2	......	......
July	224	23.37	252	67.20	84	121	132	170	29	21	......	......	11	3	1	1	2	......	5	4	7	2	......	......
August	206	21.49	208	55.47	63	75	96	124	38	20	......	1	11	7	3	1	2	......	2	......	10	5	......	1
September	164	17.11	154	41.07	23	45	60	77	23	19	......	......	9	3	7	4	1	1	2	2	10	4	......	......
October	181	18.89	152	40.53	28	39	64	69	27	17	......	......	5	2	22	9	5	4	2	......	7	4	1	......
November	155	16.17	129	34.40	24	39	48	68	19	17	......	......	10	2	17	6	6	7	......	3	3	4	......	......
December	157	16.38	145	38.67	15	47	38	75	28	14	......	......	13	2	13	3	5	4	......	......	4	1	1	......
Total deaths, 1877.	2,131	18.53	2,008	44.62	471	682	806	1,078	361	233	7	4	133	29	80	30	33	21	19	23	58	27	10	4
1878.																								
January	178	18.73	165	35.36	24	54	49	89	36	15	......	1	11	3	8	5	5	1	......	1	5	......	......	......
February	158	16.63	128	27.43	25	33	46	71	38	16	......	......	6	2	7	1	2	3	......	......	2	2	......	......
March	198	20.84	148	31.72	41	39	66	70	38	18	......	......	12	5	9	1	1	......	......	1	2	2	......	......
April	145	15.26	174	37.28	23	57	40	92	24	23	......	......	8	5	7	5	2	1	......	4	3	2	......	......
May	190	19.99	184	39.43	63	86	86	125	35	16	1	2	5	2	4	2	2	......	......	2	9	2	......	1
June	210	22.10	226	48.43	75	104	106	144	33	21	1	1	6	3	3	1	2	......	1	1	5	6	3	......

July	222	23.36	251	53.80	65	101	115	168	32	25	1	1	11	3	3	......	......	......	1	......	7	7	1	2
August	201	21.16	224	48.01	54	88	97	136	21	24	1	......	8	......	2	1	1	1	......	4	6	4	......	......
September	156	16.42	147	31.50	37	41	63	73	21	10	......	......	2	1	8	2	2	......	3	......	8	6	......	......
October	185	19.57	146	31.28	25	43	54	66	32	27	......	......	10	2	7	3	3	7	......	......	10	3	......	1
November	155	16.31	141	30.22	18	50	37	72	26	24	......	......	8	1	5	......	......	8	......	......	1	1	1	1
December	169	17.78	152	32.58	20	40	56	63	22	26	......	......	14	......	13	1	1	4	......	1	......	1	2	......
Total deaths, 1878	2,167	19.01	2,086	37.25	479	736	815	1,169	358	245	4	5	101	27	76	22	21	25	5	14	58	36	7	5
1879.																								
January	212	22.31	162	34.72	32	53	67	90	51	21	1	......	14	......	6	6	4	3	......	2	2	......	2	......
February	161	16.94	174	37.28	25	51	55	90	32	17	......	......	15	1	4	1	3	......	2	2	2	......	1	......
March	180	18.95	197	42.22	42	56	78	110	24	19	......	1	14	1	2	......	3	2	......	5	1	1	2	......
April	176	18.53	158	33.86	39	40	57	76	28	17	2	......	6	......	7	3	2	2	......	1	3	......	......	1
May	148	15.58	148	31.72	30	37	50	77	24	17	3	1	9	1	2	2	1	......	......	3	3	2	......	1
June	231	24.31	213	45.65	107	103	131	139	32	19	......	......	4	2	1	1	......	......	......	1	2	3	......	......
Total	1,108	19.43	1,052	37.58	275	340	438	582	191	110	6	2	62	5	22	13	13	7	2	14	13	6	5	2
Grand total	10,363	18.75	9,947	42.80	2,532	3,482	4,063	5,533	1,738	1,114	34	18	367	75	245	73	144	84	86	157	265	148	46	30

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death rate by color, &c.*—Continued.

Months.	Number of deaths from—												No. births reported.				No. marriages reported.				No. still-births.			
	Diarrhœal diseases.				Phthisis pulmonalis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Diseases of the nervous system.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Under 5 years.		All ages.										Number births.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number births.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	Number marriages.	Rate per 1,000 persons married, white population.	Number marriages.	Rate per 1,000 persons married, colored population.	Number still-births.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number still-births.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.												
1874.																								
September	24	31	24	33	21	21	3	5	2	......	21	20	205	21.39	107	28.53	40	8.34	23	12.26	6	.63	9	2.40
October	7	9	14	13	31	18	11	7	1	3	24	21	251	26.19	109	29.07	60	12.52	32	17.06	14	1.46	17	4.53
November	3	3	9	6	12	23	7	9	2	4	19	22	232	24.21	103	27.47	40	8.34	31	16.54	17	1.77	14	3.73
December	2	1	3	2	20	22	18	22	2	6	27	22	238	24.83	124	33.03	43	8.98	28	14.94	14	1.46	22	5.87
Total	36	44	50	54	84	84	39	43	7	13	91	85	926	24.16	443	29.53	183	9.54	114	15.20	51	1.33	62	4.13
1875.																								
January	1	1	3	1	33	24	41	40	......	5	33	28	222	23.16	117	31.20	33	6.88	21	11.20	9	.94	16	4.27
February	1	2	2	3	26	44	30	36	4	8	23	31	160	16.69	118	31.47	20	4.17	27	14.40	15	1.56	12	3.20
March	4	2	4	2	39	21	40	48	4	5	36	29	206	21.49	113	30.13	22	4.69	29	13.24	9	.94	18	4.80
April	5	......	6	2	22	31	19	27	4	3	32	19	189	19.72	86	22.93	28	5.84	27	14.40	10	1.04	18	4.80
May	4	2	7	2	27	29	6	13	3	7	27	27	204	21.28	129	34.40	20	4.17	20	10.67	11	1.15	24	6.40
June	56	62	60	69	30	20	6	9	3	9	29	36	183	19.09	122	32.53	38	7.93	29	13.24	13	1.36	23	6.13
July	61	65	65	78	17	16	1	3	......	1	38	24	213	22.22	131	34.93	30	6.26	27	14.40	8	.83	21	5.60
August	22	50	69	57	19	20	3	9	1	......	32	31	211	22.01	139	37.07	11	2.29	19	10.13	15	1.56	17	4.53
September	7	29	26	33	24	31	1	12	......	1	26	26	248	25.88	128	34.13	28	5.84	31	16.53	12	1.25	21	5.60
October	......	9	7	11	23	27	9	15	2	3	18	29	213	22.22	125	33.33	28	5.84	48	25.60	18	1.88	19	5.06
November	......	2	4	2	26	14	12	16	4	3	18	22	200	20.87	121	32.27	41	8.55	42	22.40	16	1.67	18	4.80
December	......	3	2	4	18	23	22	20	5	2	18	27	239	24.94	125	33.33	24	5.01	44	23.47	16	1.67	22	5.87
Total deaths, 1875.	161	227	255	264	304	300	190	248	30	47	330	329	2,488	21.55	1,454	32.31	323	5.62	364	16.18	152	1.32	229	5.09
1876.																								
January	......	1	1	1	41	17	15	36	3	6	17	19	243	25.35	179	45.73	27	5.63	44	23.47	11	1.15	22	5.87
February	1	1	1	2	32	37	23	29	5	4	15	24	249	25.98	167	44.53	39	8.14	21	11.20	7	.73	16	4.27
March	......	......	......	......	31	18	40	38	10	5	28	27	211	22.01	170	45.33	37	7.72	39	20.80	8	.83	27	7.20
April	......	1	1	1	26	34	22	44	6	5	19	13	193	20.14	150	40.00	14	2.92	22	11.73	7	.73	19	5.06
May	5	3	8	3	22	22	15	26	2	......	20	30	195	20.35	151	40.27	19	3.96	38	20.27	13	1.36	16	4.27
June	93	75	97	81	28	23	2	6	1	3	23	37	209	21.81	142	37.87	30	6.26	20	10.67	8	.83	22	5.87
July	79	83	79	86	25	29	4	3	3	2	70	38	198	20.66	139	37.07	20	4.17	20	10.67	16	1.67	28	7.47
August	41	47	48	53	12	26	5	6	3	2	37	32	250	26.08	136	36.27	49	10.23	33	17.60	9	.94	13	3.47

September	20	31	26	34	22	19	8	11	2	1	27	27	200	20.87	135	36.00	20	4.17	33	17.60	14	1.46	14	3.73
October	......	10	7	16	28	25	8	8	3	5	21	38	200	20.87	151	40.27	21	4.38	30	16.00	10	1.04	24	6.40
November	2	2	4	2	30	30	9	13	2	2	14	19	212	22.12	130	34.67	28	5.84	26	13.87	18	1.88	18	4.80
December	......	3	2	4	27	20	15	16	6	7	23	24	199	20.76	120	32.00	24	5.01	43	22.93	14	1.46	17	4.53
Total deaths, 1876	241	257	274	283	324	300	161	236	46	42	314	328	2,559	22.25	1,770	39.33	328	5.70	369	16.40	135	1.17	236	5.24
1877.																								
January	1	2	2	3	23	21	30	28	5	4	16	20	245	25.56	182	48.53	24	5.01	18	9.60	13	1.36	23	6.13
February	......	2	1	2	34	23	19	42	2	10	24	25	185	19.30	143	38.13	22	4.60	7	3.73	11	1.15	18	4.80
March	3	1	6	3	26	23	23	31	2	5	31	24	167	17.42	161	42.93	18	3.76	45	24.00	7	.73	13	3.47
April	......	......	......	......	28	24	14	19	9	19	19	26	138	14.40	109	29.07	32	6.68	18	9.60	9	.94	15	4.00
May	1	......	3	1	34	20	7	18	5	1	24	21	159	16.59	145	38.67	23	4.89	24	12.80	10	1.04	27	7.20
June	41	55	46	62	19	35	5	13	1	......	33	41	169	17.63	117	31.20	19	3.96	18	9.60	14	1.46	18	4.80
July	50	80	59	83	19	30	......	6	......	3	40	38	182	18.99	193	51.47	21	4.38	20	10.67	14	1.46	23	6.13
August	36	46	39	53	20	26	2	5	1	......	24	31	174	18.15	170	45.33	11	2.29	14	7.47	13	1.36	16	4.27
September	13	15	16	16	25	19	1	4	......	......	22	21	193	20.14	140	37.33	28	5.84	18	9.60	9	.94	18	4.80
October	5	8	9	11	31	32	3	10	1	1	24	22	224	23.37	165	44.00	23	4.89	27	14.40	10	1.04	21	5.60
November	1	5	4	5	25	22	7	15	......	2	21	19	209	21,81	146	38.93	34	7.09	21	11.20	10	1.04	21	5.60
December	1	3	3	3	35	27	6	20	3	4	17	20	201	20.97	120	32.00	29	6.05	28	14.93	8	.83	16	4.27
Total deaths, 1877	152	217	188	242	319	302	117	211	29	49	295	308	2,246	19.53	1,791	39.80	284	4.94	258	11.47	128	1.13	229	5.09
1878.																								
January	3	......	5	......	37	44	23	26	3	5	19	30	225	23.68	149	31.93	94	19.79	17	7.27	10	1.06	16	3.43
February	1	1	1	1	32	26	16	21	3	3	25	27	203	21.36	149	31.93	2	.42	2	.86	14	1.48	22	4.72
March	3	2	6	2	36	34	16	34	3	2	43	25	191	20.10	130	27.86	33	6.95	13	5.57	16	1.68	23	4.93
April	3	1	3	3	32	36	17	20	3	1	19	31	161	16.94	118	25.28	24	5.05	20	8.57	17	1.79	23	4.93
May	30	17	32	19	21	27	15	36	2	4	25	29	149	15.68	110	23.58	22	4.63	18	7.71	15	3.22	27	5.78
June	39	46	46	47	21	32	9	25	2	6	36	41	122	12.84	114	24.43	12	2.53	8	3.43	10	1.26	20	4.28
July	28	65	35	70	25	34	7	13	......	......	43	40	134	14.10	135	28.93	16	3.37	14	6.00	8	.84	30	6.43
August	28	46	37	55	35	33	7	10	......	......	23	36	169	17.78	166	35.58	7	1.47	12	5.14	16	1.68	20	4.28
September	5	12	7	15	26	33	9	10	3	2	13	16	190	19.99	140	30.00	45	9.58	9	3.86	14	1.48	15	3.22
October	5	10	12	11	27	17	7	10	3	2	20	27	195	20.52	142	30.43	41	8.63	18	7.71	6	.63	22	4.72
November	......	3	3	2	36	18	11	20	3	4	24	16	206	21.98	136	29.15	84	17.68	22	9.43	10	1.26	20	4.28
December	1	2	3	2	31	30	12	18	6	4	20	28	201	21.26	144	30.86	60	12.63	26	11.14	10	1.26	24	5.15
Total deaths, 1878	146	205	190	227	359	364	149	243	31	33	310	346	2,146	18.82	1,633	29.17	440	7.72	179	6.40	146	1.28	262	4.30
1879.																								
January	2	......	6	1	29	23	22	34	6	3	24	24	203	21.36	165	35.36	56	11.79	26	11.14	11	1.15	21	4.50
February	1	2	5	3	29	29	20	34	2	4	20	24	195	20.52	137	29.36	40	8.42	4	1.71	6	.64	24	5.15
March	......	2	1	2	32	37	30	47	6	18	18	15	165	17.35	138	29.58	38	8.00	21	9.00	11	1.15	27	5.78
April	1	1	3	2	30	33	19	30	2	12	24	16	146	15.36	112	24.00	48	10.11	16	6.87	10	1.06	13	2.78
May	4	1	7	2	19	33	9	29	......	5	20	22	160	16.84	162	34.72	43	9.05	18	7.71	12	1.26	21	4.50
June	68	48	78	51	28	41	3	10	2	1	33	35	153	16.10	122	26.15	35	7.37	10	4.29	10	1.06	28	6.00
Total deaths	76	54	100	61	177	196	103	184	18	43	139	136	1,022	17.93	836	29.86	260	9.04	95	6.80	60	1.05	134	4.79
Grand total	812	1,004	1,057	1,131	1,567	1,546	759	1,165	161	227	1,479	1,532	11,387	20.61	7,927	34.11	1,818	6.58	1,379	11.87	672	1.22	1,151	4.95

CHART 2.

Exhibiting the course of the mortality of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Cholera Infantum, Diseases of the Nervous System and Diptheria in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30th 1879.

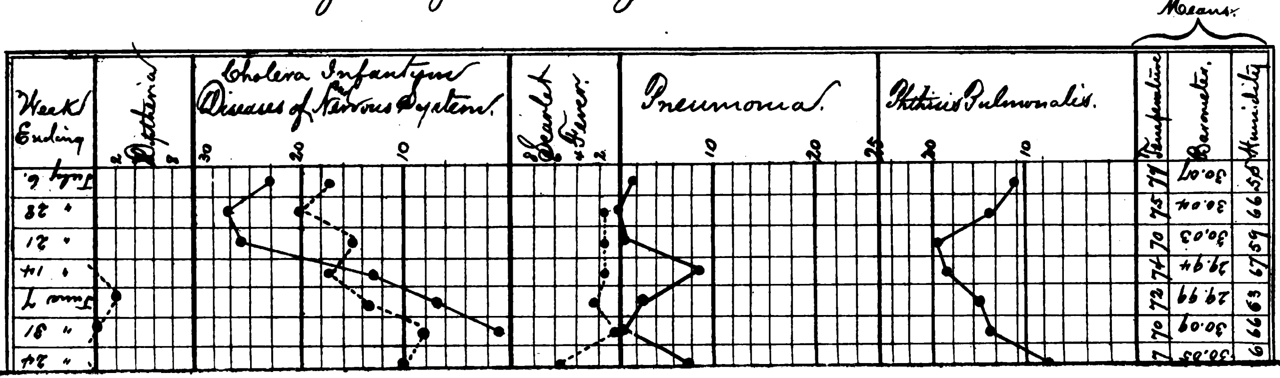


CHART 3.

Exhibiting the mortality of children under five years of age and of adults sixty years of age and over in the District of Columbia during the year ending June 30 1879. with meterological observations for same period.

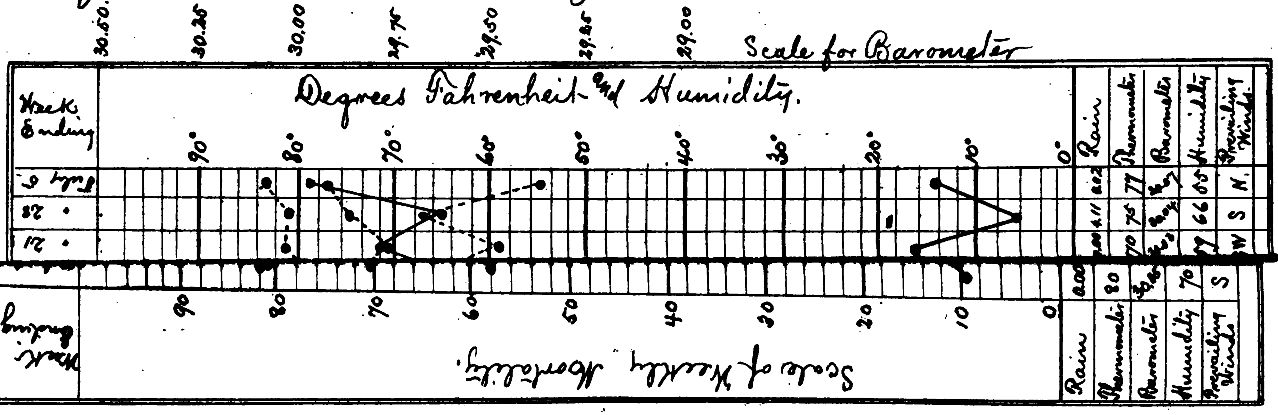


TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death-rate by color, number of decedents under one year, under five years, and sixty years of age and over, together with the principal causes from which these deaths have resulted; also the number of births, marriages, and still-births, stated by months, with rate per 1,000 for each, from September, 1874, to June, 1879, inclusive.*

Months.	Total deaths.				No. deaths under 1 year of age.		No. deaths under 5 years of age.		No. deaths 60 years of age and over.		Number of deaths from—													
	White.		Colored.								Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Croup.		Whooping-cough.		Typhoid fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.	
	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1874.																								
September	130	13.56	147	39.20	39	57	55	92	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5	.....	.....
October	168	17.53	138	36.80	37	45	52	72	37	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	6	3	1	1
November	136	14.19	131	34.93	32	46	46	63	26	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	7	11	5	.....	.....
December	140	14.61	123	32.80	18	35	37	47	27	21	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	2	5	4	1	1	.....	.....
Total	574	14.97	539	35.93	126	183	190	274	108	70	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	8	3	9	12	22	14	1	1
1875.																								
January	211	22.01	186	49.60	46	68	73	91	40	25	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	5	1	6	11	5	.....	.....	1
February	176	18.36	209	55.73	47	77	84	114	34	27	4	2	1	2	2	.....	2	3	8	11	1	2	2	1
March	239	24.09	193	51.47	46	64	88	113	43	23	7	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	12	2	4	.....	2
April	174	18.15	168	44.80	36	44	62	81	34	22	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	2	5	3	1	1	.....
May	144	15.02	159	42.40	33	42	46	76	20	21	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
June	210	21.91	220	58.67	98	118	114	145	22	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	1	2	1
July	223	23.27	203	54.13	108	100	135	143	23	12	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	10	4	.....	2
August	227	23.68	218	58.13	80	66	131	152	28	18	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	1	6	7	9	8	.....	.....
September	162	16.90	194	51.73	39	68	72	124	20	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	9	6	3	1
October	147	15.34	170	45.33	25	55	53	89	26	17	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	2	11	5	2	1
November	143	14.92	142	37.87	18	40	37	68	25	17	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	8	3	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....
December	147	15.34	146	38.93	21	48	39	74	37	20	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	2	1	.....
Total deaths, 1875	2,203	19.16	2,208	49.00	597	790	934	1,270	352	231	17	7	16	5	26	4	37	16	39	72	63	36	12	9
1876.																								
January	160	16.69	137	36.53	25	45	42	69	32	26	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	6	4	1	2	.....	1	2	1
February	148	15.44	162	43.20	24	51	51	81	22	11	.....	.....	3	.....	8	2	2	2	3	5	3	2	1	.....
March	192	20.03	173	46.13	35	60	63	95	35	19	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	3	3	2	1	2
April	143	14.92	153	40.80	26	43	40	77	30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	2	.....	1
May	141	14.71	138	36.80	36	56	49	74	31	10	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
June	253	26.40	238	63.47	131	121	162	162	25	22	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death-rate by color, &c.*—Continued.

Months.	Total deaths.				No. deaths under 1 year of age.		No. deaths under 5 years of age.		No. deaths over 60 years of age.		Number of deaths from—													
	White.		Colored.								Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Croup.		Whooping-cough.		Typhoid fever.		Cerebro-spinal fever.	
	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1876.																								
July	298	31.09	269	71.73	110	126	148	169	42	27	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	11	5	1	1
August	209	20.81	188	50.13	83	64	121	117	29	14	......	......	7	1	2	......	3	......	1	4	9	4	......	......
September	172	17.95	177	47.20	54	45	76	101	26	17	......	......	2	1	4	3	3	......	1	1	3	2	......	......
October	164	17.11	167	44.53	22	54	49	93	30	25	......	......	3	......	3	1	4	1	2	1	8	5	......	1
November	135	14.09	119	31.73	18	34	37	53	22	11	......	......	7	......	3	......	6	1	......	1	3	5	3	......
December	165	17.22	133	35.47	20	52	42	69	44	23	......	......	14	3	8	1	3	1	......	2	3	......	......	2
Total deaths, 1876.	2,180	18.96	2,054	45.14	584	751	880	1,160	368	225	......	......	53	9	37	7	32	12	12	22	51	29	11	9
1877																								
January	182	18.99	147	39.20	36	42	65	67	36	17	......	......	13	5	6	4	4	......	......	1	1	......	2	2
February	172	17.95	175	46.67	36	59	52	109	43	17	1	......	6	......	3	......	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	......
March	199	20.76	168	44.80	41	54	69	84	36	26	1	......	14	3	5	1	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	1
April	148	15.44	145	38.67	25	40	43	68	21	27	1	1	15	1	1	......	2	......	1	3	3	1	1	......
May	156	16.28	132	35.20	24	40	41	55	29	17	1	1	18	......	......	1	......	......	2	3	5	2	1	......
June	187	19.51	201	53.60	72	81	98	112	32	21	3	1	8	1	2	......	2	......	2	1	2	2	......	......
July	224	23.37	252	67.20	84	121	132	170	29	21	......	......	11	3	1	1	2	......	5	4	7	2	......	......
August	206	21.49	208	55.47	63	75	96	124	38	20	......	1	11	7	3	1	2	......	2	......	10	5	......	1
September	164	17.11	154	41.07	23	45	60	77	23	19	......	......	9	3	7	4	1	1	2	2	10	4	......	......
October	181	18.89	152	40.53	28	39	64	69	27	17	......	......	5	2	22	9	5	4	2	......	7	4	1	......
November	155	16.17	129	34.40	24	39	48	68	19	17	......	......	10	2	17	6	6	7	......	3	3	4	......	......
December	157	16.38	145	38.67	15	47	38	75	28	14	......	......	13	2	13	3	5	4	......	......	4	1	1	......
Total deaths, 1877.	2,131	18.53	2,008	44.62	471	682	806	1,078	361	233	7	4	133	29	80	30	33	21	19	23	58	27	10	4
1878.																								
January	178	18.73	165	35.36	24	54	49	89	36	15	......	1	11	3	8	5	5	1	......	1	5	......	......	......
February	158	16.63	128	27.43	25	33	46	71	38	16	......	......	6	2	7	1	2	3	......	......	2	2	......	......
March	198	20.84	148	31.72	41	39	66	70	38	18	......	......	12	5	9	1	1	......	......	1	2	2	......	......
April	145	15.26	174	37.28	23	57	40	92	24	23	......	......	8	5	7	5	2	1	......	4	3	2	......	......
May	190	19.99	184	39.43	63	86	86	125	35	16	1	2	5	2	4	2	2	......	......	2	9	2	......	1
June	210	22.10	226	48.43	75	104	106	144	33	21	1	1	6	3	3	1	2	......	1	1	5	6	3	......

July	222	23.36	251	53.80	65	101	115	168	32	25	1	1	11	3	3	......	......	......	1	......	7	7	1	2
August	201	21.16	224	48.01	54	88	97	136	21	24	1	......	8	......	2	1	1	1	......	4	6	4	......	......
September	156	16.42	147	31.50	37	41	63	73	21	10	......	......	2	1	8	2	2	......	3	......	8	6	......	......
October	185	19.57	146	31.28	25	43	54	66	32	27	......	......	10	2	7	3	3	7	......	......	10	3	......	1
November	155	16.31	141	30.22	18	50	37	72	26	24	......	......	8	1	5	......	......	8	......	......	1	1	1	1
December	169	17.78	152	32.58	29	40	56	63	22	26	......	......	14	......	13	1	1	4	......	1	......	1	2	......
Total deaths, 1878	2,167	19.01	2,086	37.25	479	736	815	1,169	358	245	4	5	101	27	76	22	21	25	5	14	58	36	7	5
1879.																								
January	212	22.31	162	34.72	32	53	67	90	51	21	1	......	14	......	6	6	4	3	......	2	2	......	2	......
February	161	16.94	174	37.28	25	51	55	90	32	17	......	......	15	1	4	1	3	......	2	2	2	......	1	......
March	180	18.95	197	42.22	42	56	78	110	24	19	......	1	14	1	2	......	3	2	......	5	1	1	2	......
April	176	18.53	158	33.86	39	40	57	76	28	17	2	......	6	......	7	3	2	2	......	1	3	......	......	1
May	148	15.58	148	31.72	30	37	50	77	24	17	3	1	9	1	2	2	1	......	......	3	3	2	......	1
June	231	24.31	213	45.65	107	103	131	139	32	19	......	......	4	2	1	1	......	......	......	1	2	3	......	......
Total	1,108	19.43	1,052	37.58	275	340	438	582	191	110	6	2	62	5	22	13	13	7	2	14	13	6	5	2
Grand total	10,363	18.75	9,947	42.80	2,532	3,482	4,063	5,533	1,738	1,114	34	18	367	75	245	73	144	84	86	157	265	148	46	30

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death rate by color, &c.*—Continued.

Months.	Number of deaths from–												No. births reported.				No. marriages reported.				No. still-births.			
	Diarrhœal diseases.				Phthisis pulmonalis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.		Diseases of the nervous system.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Under 5 years.		All ages.										Number births.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number births.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.	Number marriages.	Rate per 1,000 persons married, white population.	Number marriages.	Rate per 1,000 persons married, colored population.	Number still-births.	Rate per 1,000, white population.	Number still-births.	Rate per 1,000, colored population.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.												
1874.																								
September	24	31	24	33	21	21	3	5	2	......	21	20	205	21.39	107	28.53	40	8.34	23	12.26	6	.63	9	2.40
October	7	9	14	13	31	18	11	7	1	3	24	21	251	26.19	109	29.07	60	12.52	32	17.06	14	1.46	17	4.53
November	3	3	9	6	12	23	7	9	2	4	19	22	232	24.21	103	27.47	40	8.34	31	16.54	17	1.77	14	3.73
December	2	1	3	2	20	22	18	22	2	6	27	22	238	24.83	124	33.03	43	8.98	28	14.94	14	1.46	22	5.87
Total	36	44	50	54	84	84	39	43	7	13	91	85	926	24.16	443	29.53	183	9.54	114	15.20	51	1.33	62	4.13
1875.																								
January	1	1	3	1	33	24	41	40	......	5	33	28	222	23.16	117	31.20	33	6.88	21	11.20	9	.94	16	4.27
February	1	2	2	3	26	44	30	36	4	8	23	31	160	16.69	118	31.47	20	4.17	27	14.40	15	1.56	12	3.20
March	4	2	4	2	39	21	40	48	4	5	36	29	206	21.49	113	30.13	22	4.69	29	13.24	9	.94	18	4.80
April	5	......	6	2	22	31	19	27	4	3	32	19	189	19.72	86	22.93	28	5.84	27	14.40	10	1.04	18	4.80
May	4	2	7	2	27	29	6	13	3	7	27	27	204	21.28	129	34.40	20	4.17	20	10.67	11	1.15	24	6.40
June	56	62	60	69	30	20	6	9	3	9	29	36	183	19.09	122	32.53	38	7.93	29	13.24	13	1.36	23	6.13
July	61	65	65	78	17	16	1	3	......	1	38	24	213	22.22	131	34.93	30	6.26	27	14.40	8	.83	21	5.60
August	22	50	69	57	19	20	3	9	1	......	32	31	211	22.01	139	37.07	11	2.29	19	10.13	15	1.56	17	4.53
September	7	29	26	33	24	31	1	12	......	1	26	26	248	25.88	128	34.13	28	5.84	31	16.53	12	1.25	21	5.60
October	......	9	7	11	23	27	9	15	2	3	18	29	213	22.22	125	33.33	28	5.84	48	25.60	18	1.88	19	5.06
November	......	2	4	2	26	14	12	16	4	3	18	22	200	20.87	121	32.27	41	8.55	42	22.40	16	1.67	18	4.80
December	......	3	2	4	18	23	22	20	5	2	18	27	239	24.94	125	33.33	24	5.01	44	23.47	16	1.67	22	5.87
Total deaths, 1875.	161	227	255	264	304	300	190	248	30	47	330	329	2,488	21.55	1,454	32.31	323	5.62	364	16.18	152	1.32	229	5.09
1876.																								
January	......	1	1	1	41	17	15	36	3	6	17	19	243	25.35	179	45.73	27	5.63	44	23.47	11	1.15	22	5.87
February	1	1	1	2	32	37	23	29	5	4	15	24	249	25.98	167	44.53	39	8.14	21	11.20	7	.73	16	4.27
March	......	......	......	......	31	18	40	38	10	5	28	27	211	22.01	170	45.33	37	7.72	39	20.80	8	.83	27	7.20
April	......	1	1	1	26	34	22	44	6	5	19	13	193	20.14	150	40.00	14	2.92	22	11.73	7	.73	19	5.06
May	5	3	8	3	22	22	15	26	2	......	20	30	195	20.35	151	40.27	19	3.96	38	20.27	13	1.36	16	4.27
June	93	75	97	81	28	23	2	6	1	3	23	37	209	21.81	142	37.87	30	6.26	20	10.67	8	.83	22	5.87
July	79	83	79	86	25	29	4	3	3	2	70	38	198	20.66	139	37.07	20	4.17	20	10.67	16	1.67	28	7.47
August	41	47	48	53	12	26	5	6	3	2	37	32	250	26.08	136	36.27	49	10.23	33	17.60	9	.94	13	3.47

September	20	31	26	34	22	19	3	11	2	1	27	27	200	20.87	135	36.00	20	4.17	33	17.60	14	1.46	14	3.73
October	......	10	7	16	28	25	8	8	3	5	21	38	200	20.87	151	40.27	21	4.38	30	16.00	10	1.04	24	6.40
November	2	2	4	2	30	30	9	13	2	2	14	19	212	22.12	130	34.67	28	5.84	26	13.87	18	1.88	18	4.80
December	......	3	2	4	27	20	15	16	6	7	23	24	199	20.76	120	32.00	24	5.01	43	22.93	14	1.46	17	4.53
Total deaths, 1876	241	257	274	283	324	300	161	236	46	42	314	328	2,559	22.25	1,770	39.33	328	5.70	369	16.40	135	1.17	236	5.24
1877.																								
January	1	2	2	3	23	21	30	28	5	4	16	20	245	25.56	182	48.53	24	5.01	18	9.60	13	1.36	23	6.13
February	......	2	1	2	34	23	19	42	2	10	24	25	185	19.30	143	38.13	22	4.60	7	3.73	11	1.15	18	4.80
March	3	1	6	3	26	23	23	31	2	5	31	24	167	17.42	161	42.93	18	3.76	45	24.00	7	.73	13	3.47
April	......	......	......	......	28	24	14	19	9	19	19	26	138	14.40	109	29.07	32	6.68	18	9.60	9	.94	15	4.00
May	1	......	3	1	34	20	7	18	5	1	24	21	159	16.59	145	38.67	23	4.89	24	12.80	10	1.04	27	7.20
June	41	55	46	62	19	35	5	13	1	......	33	41	169	17.63	117	31.20	19	3.96	18	9.60	14	1.46	18	4.80
July	50	80	59	83	19	30	......	6	......	3	40	38	182	18.99	193	51.47	21	4.38	20	10.67	14	1.46	23	6.13
August	36	46	39	53	20	26	2	5	1	......	24	31	174	18.15	170	45.33	11	2.29	14	7.47	13	1.36	16	4.27
September	13	15	16	16	25	19	1	4	......	......	22	21	193	20.14	140	37.33	28	5.84	18	9.60	9	.94	18	4.80
October	5	8	9	11	31	32	3	10	1	1	24	22	224	23.37	165	44.00	23	4.89	27	14.40	10	1.04	21	5.60
November	1	5	4	5	25	22	7	15	......	2	21	19	209	21,81	146	38.93	34	7.09	21	11.20	10	1.04	21	5.60
December	1	3	3	3	35	27	6	20	3	4	17	20	201	20.97	120	32.00	29	6.05	28	14.93	8	.83	16	4.27
Total deaths, 1877	152	217	188	242	319	302	117	211	29	49	295	308	2,246	19.53	1,791	39.80	284	4.94	258	11.47	128	1.13	229	5.09
1878.																								
January	3	......	5	......	37	44	23	26	3	5	19	30	225	23.68	149	31.93	94	19.79	17	7.27	10	1.06	16	3.43
February	1	1	1	1	32	26	16	21	3	3	25	27	203	21.36	149	31.93	2	.42	2	.86	14	1.48	22	4.72
March	3	2	6	2	36	34	16	34	3	2	43	25	191	20.10	130	27.86	33	6.95	13	5.57	16	1.68	23	4.93
April	3	1	3	3	32	36	17	20	3	1	19	31	161	16.94	118	25.28	24	5.05	20	8.57	17	1.79	23	4.93
May	30	17	32	19	21	27	15	36	2	4	25	29	149	15.68	110	23.58	22	4.63	18	7.71	15	3.22	27	5.78
June	39	46	46	47	21	32	9	25	2	6	36	41	122	12.84	114	24.43	12	2.53	8	3.43	10	1.26	20	4.28
July	28	65	35	70	25	34	7	13	......	......	43	40	134	14.10	135	28.93	16	3.37	14	6.00	8	.84	30	6.43
August	28	46	37	55	35	33	7	10	......	......	23	36	169	17.78	166	35.58	7	1.47	12	5.14	16	1.68	20	4.28
September	5	12	7	15	26	33	9	10	3	2	13	16	190	19.99	140	30.00	45	9.58	9	3.86	14	1.48	15	3.22
October	5	10	12	11	27	17	7	10	3	2	20	27	195	20.52	142	30.43	41	8.63	18	7.71	6	.63	22	4.72
November	......	3	3	2	36	18	11	20	3	4	24	16	206	21.98	136	29.15	84	17.68	22	9.43	10	1.26	20	4.28
December	1	2	3	2	31	30	12	18	6	4	20	28	201	21.26	144	30.86	60	12.63	26	11.14	10	1.26	24	5.15
Total deaths, 1878	146	205	190	227	359	364	149	243	31	33	310	346	2,146	18.82	1,633	29.17	440	7.72	179	6.40	146	1.28	262	4.30
1879.																								
January	2	......	6	1	29	23	22	34	6	3	24	24	203	21.36	165	35.36	56	11.79	26	11.14	11	1.15	21	4.50
February	1	2	5	3	29	29	20	34	2	4	20	24	195	20.52	137	29.36	40	8.42	4	1.71	6	.64	24	5.15
March	......	2	1	2	32	37	30	47	6	18	18	15	165	17.35	138	29.58	38	8.00	21	9.00	11	1.15	27	5.78
April	1	1	3	2	30	33	19	30	2	12	24	16	146	15.36	112	24.00	48	10.11	16	6.87	10	1.06	13	2.78
May	4	1	7	2	19	33	9	29	......	5	20	22	160	16.84	162	34.72	43	9.05	18	7.71	12	1.26	21	4.50
June	68	48	78	51	28	41	3	10	2	1	33	35	153	16.10	122	26.15	35	7.37	10	4.29	10	1.06	28	6.00
Total deaths	76	54	100	61	177	196	103	184	18	43	139	136	1,022	17.93	836	29.86	260	9.04	95	6.80	60	1.05	134	4.79
Grand total	812	1,004	1,057	1,131	1,567	1,546	759	1,165	161	227	1,479	1,532	11,387	20.61	7,927	34.11	1,818	6.58	1,379	11.87	672	1.22	1,151	4.95

TABLE XVII.—*Showing total deaths and death-rate by color, &c.*—Continued.

NOTE.—The death-rate is based upon the following estimated population:

Years.	Total.	White.	Colored.
1874	150, 000	109, 867	40, 133
1875–'76–'77	160, 000	115, 000	45, 000
1878–'79	170, 000	114, 000	56, 000

STILL-BIRTHS.

Table XVIII shows the number of still-births occurring in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1879, classified as to color and sex, showing the number of legitimate, illegitimate, and foundlings, the period of utero-gestation, the number attended by physicians, midwives, and also those investigated and certified to by the coroner, and the percentages of each class and division to the total number.

TABLE XVIII.—STILL-BIRTHS.—*Showing color, sex, legitimacy, period of utero-gestation and by whom attended, with percentages of still-births occurring in the District of Columbia, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color and sex.	Legitimacy.			Period of utero-gestation.							By whom attended.		Coroner's cases.	Total.	Percentage to total number of still-births.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Unknown.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	7 months.	8 months.	9 months.	Unknown.	Physician.	Midwife.			
White males	57	5	2	3	4	3	7	14	31	2	48	12	4	64	16.20
White females	55	1	10	3	2	7	8	13	31	2	50	7	9	66	16.71
Colored males	103	44	14	3	10	26	20	17	73	12	46	70	45	161	40.76
Colored females	68	26	10	1	3	15	15	19	44	7	41	42	21	104	26.33
Total	283	76	36	10	19	51	50	63	179	23	185	131	79	395	100.
Percentage	71.65	19.24	9.11	2.53	4.81	12.91	12.66	15.95	45.31	5.83	46.84	33.16	20.	100.	......

NOTE.—The column of the "Unknown" legitimacy represents also the number of foundlings picked up by the police and others.

There were 395 still-births registered during the year. In each of these cases, except in a few where the information could not be obtained, the record shows name and nativity of father and mother, residence of mother, period of utero-gestation, date of birth, sex, color, cause of still-birth, name and address of physician, midwife, or coroner certifying to same, where, when, and by whom buried. Of the total number, 64 were white males, or 16.20 per cent.; 66 white females, or 16.71 per cent.; 161 colored males, or 40.76 per cent.; and 104 colored females, or 26.33 per cent.; that is, 32.91 per cent. of the whole were whites and 67.09 per cent. colored, more than two-thirds of the total being colored. The percentage of the legitimate is 71.65; illegitimates, 19.24; unknown, 9.11. In examining the number belonging to each of the two races we find the percentage of illegitimates for the whites to be 4.62 to their total, and for the colored 26.41. If among the illegitimates are included the "unknown" (where they undoubtedly belong), we shall have a percentage of 28.35 to the total, divided as to race as follows: White, 4.56; colored, 23.79; and, as to each class, there are of the whites 13.85 per cent. to their total number, and for the colored 35.47. This gives a percentage to the total of 19.23 more to the colored than the whites.

In the second division of this table, showing the period of utero-gestation, many interesting items may be noted. For instance, there were 179, or 45.31 per cent., of nine months' or full term; 63, or 15.95 per cent., eight months; 50, or 12.66 per cent., 7 months; 51, or 12.91 per cent., 6 months; 19, or 4.81 per cent., 5 months; and 10, or 2.53 per cent., 4 months. There were also 23, or 5.83 per cent., that the period of utero-gestation was not given. It is somewhat surprising that so large a proportion should be born dead at the "full term," and more especially as delivery is but a physiological process of nature, and, therefore, has nothing in and of itself that should be destructive to life. Among a total of 130 white children still-born 62, or 46.9 per cent., were of "full term," and of the colored, out of a total of 265, 117, or 44.15 per cent., showing the per cent. of the whites to be above the colored 2.75.

From the certificates the following information is obtained in regard to those still-births of nine-months' utero-gestation: 95 (white 53, colored 42) were attended by physicians, 50 (white 8, colored 42) were attended by midwives, and 34 (white 1, colored 33) were reported by the coroner. As to some of the principal causes of these still-births, the physicians furnish the following: Not stated or unknown, 39; prolonged or difficult labor, 14; prolapsed cord, 8; overwork and injury to mother, 4; compression of cord, 2; malpresentation, 7; premature detachment of placenta, 3; ante-partum hemorrhage, 2; puerperal convulsions, 1; uterine inertia, 2; disease of mother, 2; placenta previa, 1. The midwives report the following: Not stated or unknown, 33; injury to mother, 11; difficult or prolonged labor, 2; fright, 2. The coroner reports as follows: Unknown and not stated, 22; neglect, 4; overwork and injury to mother, 3; neglect of mother (being unattended), 2. It will be seen by these figures that of the total number, 179, at full term, in 94 no cause for the same is given, or stated as "unknown." Sixteen of the children owed their death to *difficult* or *prolonged* labor, and 14 of these were reported by physicians. It is but fair, however, to state that the certificates in a number of these cases inform us that the physicians were not called to see the cases until the last moment, and one says on the third day of labor. The certificates, however, fail to state whether the women were being attended by a midwife or not during this unjustifiable, if not criminal, delay. The table also shows that the physicians attended 185, or 46.84 per cent., of these cases; the midwives 131, or 33.16 per cent.; and the coroner investigated (and always after birth and death) 79, or 20 per cent.

Table XIX shows in detail the causes, percentages, &c., of all the still-births. It will be seen that for over one-half the cause is stated as unknown.

TABLE XIX.—STILL-BIRTHS.—*Showing causes of still-births, with percentages, in the District of Columbia, reported during the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Cause.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Unknown or not stated	34	34	89	65	222	56.20
Difficult or prolonged labor	6	3	4	3	16	4.05
Placenta previa	2	1	2		5	1.27
Injury to mother and overwork	3	3	30	23	59	14.93
Disease of mother	2	1	3	4	10	2.53
Fright of mother	2	1	3	1	7	1.77
Premature labor	5	3	12	2	22	5.57
Premature ossification of skull		1			1	.25
Mal-presentation		2	4	1	7	1.77
Prolapsus funis	2	6	3		11	2.78
Puerperal convulsions		2			2	.51
Ante partum hemorrhage	1	1			2	.51
Disease of placenta	1	1			2	.51
Premature detachment of placenta	1	1	2		4	1.01
Dropsy of amnion	1			1	2	.51
Cord around neck				1	1	.25
Congenital debility		1	1	1	3	.76
Malformation			2		2	.51
Neglect of mother			2	2	4	1.01
Inertia of uterus	1	1			2	.51
Uremic convulsions	1	1			2	.51
Compression of funis	1	1	3		5	1.27

TABLE XIX.—STILL-BIRTHS, &c.—Continued.

Cause.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hydrocephalus	......	1	......	......	1	.25
Twin birth	1	......	......	......	1	.25
Craniotomy	......	......	1	......	1	.25
Deformed pelvis	......	1	......	......	1	.25
Total by sex	64	66	161	104	395	100.
Total by color	130		265			..
Percentage	32.91		67.09		100.	

Table XX shows the same as table 19 for the time between September 1, 1874, to June 30, 1878 inclusive.

TABLE XX.—STILL-BIRTHS.—*Showing legitimacy, period of utero-gestation, by whom reported, and cause of still-birth, by color and sex, from September* 1, 1874, *to June* 30, 1878.

	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Legitimacy:							
Legitimate	277	216	493	291	280	571	1,064
Illegitimate	11	6	17	143	100	243	260
Unknown	16	26	42	41	40	81	123
Sex and color unknown	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
Period of utero-gestation:							
Fourth month	15	3	18	20	9	29	47
Fifth month	25	17	42	29	19	48	90
Sixth month	29	32	61	46	51	97	158
Seventh month	33	31	64	76	59	135	199
Eighth month	37	36	73	76	79	155	228
Ninth month	148	116	264	206	174	380	644
Unknown	17	13	30	31	29	60	90
How reported:							
Physician	239	195	434	317	270	587	1,021
Midwife	49	28	77	116	111	227	304
Coroner	16	25	41	51	39	90	131
Cause:							
Unknown	104	73	177	121	118	239	416
Not stated	68	63	131	124	106	230	361
Mal-presentation	9	5	14	3	1	4	18
Difficult and prolonged labor	17	14	31	24	11	35	66
Overwork and injury to mother	21	19	40	128	105	233	273
Fright	5	1	6	8	8	16	22
Craniotomy	2	......	2	1	2	3	5
Breach presentation	10	3	33	1	5	6	19
Shoulder presentation	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
Prolapsus of funis	2	5	7	6	3	9	16
Placenta previa	7	6	13	......	5	5	18
Compression of cord	11	11	22	8	8	16	38
Ante partum convulsions	......	1	1	......	......	......	1
Disease of mother	17	10	27	21	15	36	63
Premature birth	6	11	17	12	15	27	44
Neglect at birth	......	1	1	4	4	8	9
Disease of placenta	4	2	6	1	1	2	8
Twin birth	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Cord around neck	1	4	5	1	2	3	8
Miscarriage	3	2	5	......	......	......	5

TABLE XX.—STILL BIRTHS, &c.—Continued.

	White.			Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Cause—Continued.							
Detachment of placenta (premature)	5	4	9	9	5	14	23
Dropsy of cord	......	2	2	......	......	......	2
Disease of fœtus	4	3	7	......	......	......	7
Monstrosity	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
Hemorrhage	3	2	5	4	......	4	9
Criminal abortion	......	......	......	......	1	1	1
Contracted pelvis	......	......	......	3	2	5	5
Hydrocephalus	1	2	3	1	......	1	4
Congenital debility	2	......	2	......	1	1	3
Foot presentation	1	2	3	......	1	1	4
Ante partum hemorrhage	......	......	......	1	......	1	1

BIRTHS.

Tables XXI to XXVII give varied and extensive information relative to the 3,816 births reported during the year. The record of births shows name and nativity of father and mother, date of birth, sex, color, number of children the mother has given birth to, place of birth, mother's maiden name, father's occupation, and name and address of certifying physician or midwife in each case.

Of the total number of births reported, 1,097 were white males, 1,020 white females; 885 colored males, and 814 colored females; showing an annual birth-rate of 18.57 per 1,000 for the white, and 30.16 for the colored population, a percentage of 11.59 per 1,000 in favor of the colored population. In comparing these births with the deaths for the same time, we find that the number of deaths exceed the number of births by 493, the white population showing a decrease of 79 (males 33, females 46); the colored a decrease of 414 (males 166, females 248). It must be remembered, however, that the report of births is in no wise complete, and especially is this true of the births of white children. As proof of this, let us compare the reports of births from the two races in this District. The whites are more than double the colored in population, and reckoning on this basis, that is, that the births among the colored are complete, we should have double the number of whites to that of the colored, or 3,398 instead of 2,117, which were received, making a difference of 1,281 births of white children not reported to this office, according to the requirements of the law. So the percentage of the births of white children that are received is but 62.3 of the total number. It is sometimes said that the colored women bear more children than the white; this statement, however, is not sustained by the figures in Table XXII. The average number borne by the white female being 3.87, and by the colored but 3.8, or .07 of 1 in favor of the white. To make this more apparent, let us compare the total number of children borne by 1,000 white women during the child-bearing period with the same number of colored women. This number of white women will have 3,870 children; the colored 3,800, or 70 in favor of the white women.

Taking for granted that these calculations are correct, and that the actual number of births of white children was 3,398, this would show a birth-rate of 29.81 per 1,000 of the white population instead of 18.57, and that the white population has increased by excess of births over deaths by 1,202 instead of decreasing by 79, as shown above. Even in this estimate we are probably below the actual figures, as the ratio of the colored to the white is about 2⅛ instead of 2, as calculated above.

It will be seen by this table that of the total accouchements (2,091) of the white women reported, 1,153, or 55.14 per cent., were attended by physicians, and 938, or 44.86 per cent., were attended by midwives; and of the colored women, 231, or 13.75 per cent., were attended by physicians, and 1,446, or 86.02 per cent., by midwives (there being four cases unattended by either). Of the total number of accouchements 1,384, or 36.69 per cent., were attended by physicians, and 2,384, or 63.2 per cent., by midwives, showing that the midwives reported 1,000 more births during the year than the physicians.

It will be seen what a large proportion of this very important part of the practice of medicine is done by the various so-called midwives of this District.

Very many of these women are ignorant of the requirements of their position, and doubtless many women and children are sacrificed every year through *their* ignorance or neglect, while many of the mothers arise from their beds of sickness to find themselves the victims of some uterine or other trouble that proper information and forethought on the part of their attendants would have prevented. Before the physician, or rather the would-be physician, can obtain the vote of the professor of midwifery he must pass an acceptable examination. But here in this District any old crone may announce herself as a midwife and ladies' nurse without let or hinderance.

A large majority of these midwives are unable to read or write, and are impregnated with all manner of superstitious and antiquated ideas. I think a properly constructed law regulating the practice of midwifery in this District would work great good to the community, and the attention of Congress should be called to the necessity therefor.

The number of white male children outnumber the female by 77; or, in 1,000 children, 518 are males and 482 females, a difference of 36. Of the colored the males outnumber the females by 71; or, in 1,000 children, 521 are males and 479 females, a difference of 42.

Of twin births there were 44, 26 white and 18 colored. In 7 cases, or 26.93 per cent. of the whites, both children were males; in 9, or 34.61 per cent., both were females; and in 10, or 38.46 per cent., one was male and the other female. Of the colored twins, in 5 cases, or 27.78 per cent., both children were males; in 6, or 33.33 per cent., both were females; and in 7, or 38.89 per cent., one was male and the other female. In 1,000 births of white children, according to these figures, there will be a fraction over 12 pairs of twins, and in 1,000 births of colored children there will be nearly 11, being more than one pair in 1,000 births of each of the two races in favor of the white, and in 1,000 pairs of twins there would be for the whites 269 both males, 346 both females, and 385 one of each sex. In the same number of births of colored twins there would be 278 both males, 333 both females, and 389 one of each sex.

Of 52 children born to the white mothers by these twin births, 24 were males and 28 were females. Of the 36 colored children thus born, 17 were males and 19 were females, showing an excess of females.

Table XXIII shows the number of births, &c., by the month and quarter. As usual, in such tables, the fourth quarter of the calendar year furnishes the largest number of births. Table XXII shows, according to nativity and color, the number of children each mother has borne and the average. The total number of white mothers who have borne but one child is 451 out of a total of 2,091, or 21.57 per cent. The number of colored mothers who have borne but one child is 399, or 23.73 per cent. of their total. One white mother has borne 22 children. In the column of average number of children, the mothers born in Germany are the highest, 5.15; and those born in British America are the lowest, 3.13. The Irish mothers are .13 of 1 below the German mothers. The American born mothers, white, are next to the lowest, they averaging but 3.61.

Table XXIV treats of illegitimacy, and furnishes some interesting facts. There were 49, or 2.31 per cent., of the total white births illegitimate; and 299, or 17.59 per cent., colored reported, showing nearly eight times as much bastardy among the colored as among the whites. There were 2 pairs of twins among the colored. Of the white mothers of these bastards the United States is responsible as the birthplace of 44, Ireland 3, Germany 1, and British America 1; 42 were of the first, 5 of the second, and 1 each of the third and fourth confinement. Of the total of 454 first confinements 42, or 9.25 per cent., were illegitimate, and of the second confinements 1.41 per cent. were illegitimate. Of the 401 first confinements of colored women 151, or 37.65 per cent., were illegitimate; of second confinements, 26.26 per cent.; of third, 12.36; of fourth, 6.06 per cent. In one case the fourteenth child was illegitimate. The certificate in this case, as well as in all the others, does not state whether those born before were legitimate or illegitimate.

Table XXV gives the nativities of the parents of white children. No table of the nativities of the parents of colored children was prepared for the reason that not over 6 of them all were born out of the United States, and nearly all of the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland.

This table shows that 1,607 of the mothers and 1,524 of the fathers were natives of the United States; 203 mothers and 190 fathers of Ireland; 36 mothers and 67 fathers of England, Scotland, and Wales; 155 mothers and 212 fathers of Germany; 14 mothers and 16 fathers of British America; and 27 mothers and 33 fathers of all other countries. Both parents in 1,417 accouchements were natives of the United States; 134 of Ireland; 10 of England, &c; 133 of Germany; 3 of British America, and 13 of all other countries. Expressed in percentages 69.34 per cent. of the births both parents were natives of the United States, 6.56 of Ireland and Germany each, and 0.49 of England, Scotland, and Wales. Further condensing, 83.35 per cent. were of unmixed and 16.65 per cent. of mixed national parentage.

TABLE XXI.—BIRTHS.—*Showing number of births and twin-births, according to color and sex, together with manner of attendance at accouchment and the number unattended reported during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color.	Number of births.			Sex of twins.				By whom attended.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males and females.	Total.	Physician.	Midwife.	Unattended.	Total.
White	1,097	1,020	2,117	7	9	10	26	1,153	938	......	2,091
Colored	885	814	1,699	5	6	7	18	231	1,446	4	1,681
Total	1,982	1,834	3,816	12	15	17	44	1,384	2,384	4	3,772

TABLE XXII.—BIRTHS.—*Showing the nationality of mothers, together with total number of children born, and average number for each (reported) during the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Nationality of mothers.	Number of children.																					Total number of mothers.	Total number of children.	Average number of children for each mother.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	22.			
United States (white)	390	§314	†268	*201	‡150	‡96	*73	*57	*40	*24	15	9	5	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1, 647	5, 943	3. 61
Ireland	25	21	29	22	25	*18	*29	*13	*10	3	6	3	....	1	....	*1	....	....	....	....	....	206	1, 034	5. 02
England, Scotland, and Wales	5	6	6	5	6	3	1	1	......	*2	1	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	149	4. 14
Germany	22	10	13	*28	*26	14	9	9	9	4	6	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	156	803	5. 15
British America	3	2	4	3	2	1	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	47	3. 13
All other countries	6	6	6	3	2	3	3	2	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	113	3. 65
Total white mothers	451	359	326	262	211	135	115	82	59	33	28	16	7	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	2, 091	8, 089	3. 87
Total colored mothers	399	†316	§253	164	†180	†108	†73	†64	*35	*28	21	*10	16	5	5	2	1	....	....	1	....	1, 681	6, 385	3. 8
Grand total	850	675	579	426	391	243	188	146	94	61	49	26	23	7	5	5	1	1	....	1	1	3. 772	14, 474	3. 86

* One pair twins. † Two pair twins. ‡ Three pair twins. § Five pair twins.

TABLE XXIII.—BIRTHS.—*Statement of births by months and quarters, given according to race and sex, with an enumeration of twin-births and illegitimate children reported during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Months and quarters.	White.			Colored.			Total.	Twins.		Bastards.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
July, 1878	72	62	134	68	67	135	269	1	2	2	17
August, 1878	83	86	169	82	84	166	335	4	3	8	27
September, 1878	88	102	190	79	61	140	330	2	1	3	21
Total first quarter	243	250	493	229	212	441	934	7	6	13	65
October, 1878	99	96	195	77	65	142	337	5	1	1	33
November, 1878	109	97	206	76	60	136	342	2	2	2	24
December, 1878	110	91	201	79	65	144	345	2	2	4	26
Total second quarter	318	284	602	232	190	422	1, 024	9	5	7	83
January, 1879	106	97	203	88	77	165	368	1	......	2	34
February, 1879	104	91	195	73	64	137	332	1	1	6	21
March, 1879	87	78	165	63	75	138	303	4	2	3	25
Total third quarter	297	266	563	224	216	440	1, 003	6	3	11	80
April, 1879	64	82	146	50	62	112	258	1	2	6	21
May, 1879	93	67	160	84	78	162	322	2	1	6	26
June, 1879	82	71	153	66	56	122	275	1	1	6	24
Total fourth quarter	239	220	459	200	196	396	855	4	4	18	71
Total for year	1, 097	1, 020	2, 117	885	814	1, 699	3, 816	26	18	49	299

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTHS.—*Showing nationality of mothers of illegitimate children, together with number of mothers and total number of children borne by each, reported during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Nationality of mothers.	Number of children.													Total number of mothers.	Total number of illegitimate children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
United States (white)	38	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	44
Ireland	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Germany	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
British America	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Colored	150	*82	*32	10	9	7	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	297	299
Total	192	87	33	11	9	7	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	346	348

* One pair twins.

TABLES XXV and XXVI.—BIRTHS.—*Showing nativity of white parents of legitimate children reported during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Birthplaces of white fathers.	Birthplaces of white mothers.						Total.
	United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany.	British America.	All other countries.	
United States	1,417	49	22	19	8	9	1,524
Ireland	51	134	2	1	1	1	190
England, Scotland, and Wales	40	13	10	1	2	1	67
Germany	71	3	2	133	....	3	212
British America	12	1	....	....	3	....	16
All other countries	16	3	....	1	....	13	33
Total	1,607	203	36	155	14	27	2,042

Birthplaces of white fathers.	Birthplaces of white mothers.						Total.
	District of Columbia.	New England.	Middle States.	Maryland and Virginia.	Other parts United States.	Foreign countries.	
District of Columbia	327	7	40	154	20	34	582
New England	19	24	14	12	6	3	78
Middle States	85	4	89	43	12	29	262
Maryland and Virginia	154	4	26	229	20	29	462
Other parts United States	18	5	13	25	68	10	139
Foreign countries	66	6	40	56	21	330	519
Total	669	50	222	519	147	435	2,042

TABLE XXVII.—BIRTHS.—*Showing the number of births reported from the different hospitals in the District of Columbia during the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Hospitals.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Columbia Hospital	21	29	50
Freedmen's Hospital	5	38	43
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	21	....	21
Washington Asylum Hospital	5	13	18
Government Insane Asylum	1	....	1
Barnes Hospital (Soldiers' Home)	1	....	1
United States Arsenal	1	....	1
Total	55	80	135

Table XXVII, showing the number of births reported from the different hospitals, &c., needs no special comments.

The location of births among the different divisions of the city will be found in Table IX.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages reported during the year ending June 30, 1879, was 712, an increase of 173 over the number reported for the preceding twelve months.

In each of these cases the following items are shown by the record, except in a few where the certifying clergyman has neglected to complete the information desired, viz, date of marriage, name, age, color, nativity, residence, number of marriage of bride and groom, occupation of groom, certification of contracting parties and name, address, and official station of clergymen solemnizing the ceremony.

Of these 712 marriages, 516 were of parties both of whom were white, 193 both of whom were colored, and 3 one white and the other colored.

Table XXVIII shows the nativity of the white grooms and brides. No table of nativity for the colored was prepared for the reason that but three or four were born outside the United States.

This table informs us that there were 396 grooms and 435 brides natives of the United States; 18 grooms and 13 brides natives of Ireland; 13 grooms and 2 brides natives of England, Scotland, and Wales; 21 grooms and 13 brides natives of Germany; 2 brides natives of British America; 59 grooms and 51 brides nativities not given; and 7 grooms and 2 brides natives of all other countries. Of the 396 grooms born in the United States, 385 married brides native of the United States, 3 of Ireland, 1 of England, Scotland and Wales, 5 of Germany, 1 nativity not given, and 1 native of another country. Of the 18 grooms born in Ireland, 9 married natives of the United States and 9 of Ireland. Of the 13 grooms born in England, Scotland, and Wales, 11 married natives of the United States, 1 of England, Scotland, and Wales, and 1 of a nativity not given. Of the 21 grooms born in Germany, 14 married natives of the United States and 7 of Germany. Of the 2 grooms born in British America, 1 married a native of the United States and 1 a native of Ireland. Of the 59 grooms whose nativities are not given, 10 married natives of the United States, and 49 married brides whose nativities are not given. Of the 7 grooms natives of all other countries, 5 married natives of the United States, 1 a native of Germany, and 1 a native of some other country. Of the total number of mariages, 385, or 74.61 per cent., were between parties both of whom were natives of the United States, and 18,or 3.49 per cent., both of whom were natives of foreign countries; 40 brides natives of the United States married grooms of foreign birth, and but 10 grooms natives of the United States married brides of foreign birth; 49, or 9.5 per cent., the nativity of neither the groom nor bride is given. It will be seen by the table that out of a total of 516 certificates, 61, or 11.82 per cent., were defective. Of the total there were first marriage for 364 grooms and 390 brides, and the first marriage of both parties in 346, and 16 bachelors married widows, and in 15 cases it was the second marriage of the bride, and in 1 the third. There were 65 widowers among the grooms, 37 of whom at their second marriage married spinsters, while 22 married widows; 21 at their second marriage, and 1 at her third; 2 at their third marriage married spinsters, and 1 a widow at her second marriage. It was the fourth marriage of 1 groom with a spinster, and the sixth marriage of 1 groom and the third of his bride.

It was the first marriage of 26 more brides than grooms; of the second marriage there were 60 grooms and 38 brides, or 22 more grooms than brides. The number of grooms and brides of the third marriage was the same, namely 3; there were no brides of more than the third marriage. The number of marriage is not stated in the cases of 85 brides and 87 grooms, showing from the table 90 defective certificates in this particular.

Three grooms and 97 brides were under 20 years of age; 146 grooms and 198 brides between 20 and 25 years; 141 grooms and 85 brides between 25 and 30 years; 117 grooms and 47 brides between 30 and 40 years; 22 grooms and 13 brides between 40 and 50 years; 13 grooms and 4 brides between 50 and 60 years; 7 grooms and 1 bride between 60 and 70 years; 2 grooms and no brides over 70 years of age; 65 grooms and 71 brides ages not given, that is, 71 of the certificates were defective in this respect. In but one marriage were both parties under 20 years of age. Two grooms under 20 years married brides between 20 and 25; in 83 marriages both parties between 20 and 25 years; in 37, between 25 and 30 years; in 28, between 30 and 40; in 2, between 40 and 50 years; in 1, between 50 and 60 years of age; in 65, the age of neither is given. Of the brides under 20 years of age one married a groom also under 20 years; 50 married grooms between 20 and 25 years; 31 married grooms between 25 and 30 years; 13 married grooms between 30 and 40 years; and 2 married grooms between 40 and 50 years. Of the 198 brides between 20 and 25 years of age, 2 married grooms under 20 years; 83 grooms between 20 and 25 years; 69 grooms between 25 and 30 years; 40 grooms between 30 and 40 years and 4 grooms between 40 and 50 years. Of the 85 brides between 25 and 30 years, 9 married grooms between 20 and 25 years; 37 grooms between 25 and 30 years; 31 grooms between 30 and 40 years, and 4 grooms between 50 and 60 years. Of the 47 brides between 30 and 40 years, 1 married a groom between 20 and 25 years; 2 grooms between 25 and 30 years; 28 grooms between 30 and 40 years; 9 grooms between 40 and 50 years; 5 grooms between 50 and 60 years, and two grooms between 60 and 70 years of age. Of the 13 brides between 40 and 50 years of age, 1 married a groom between 25 and 30 years; 4 grooms between 30 and 40 years; 2 grooms between 40 and 50 years; 2 grooms between 50 and 60 years, and 4 married grooms between 60 and 70 years of age. Of the 4 brides between 50 and 60 years of age, 1 married a groom between 50 and 60 years; 1 a groom between 60 and 70 years, and 2 grooms over 70 years of age. The one bride between 60 and 70 years of age marries a groom between 40 and 50 years of age.

Of the 193 marriages of colored people, in 114 it was the first marriage of both parties, and in 18 the second marriage of each party. It was the first marriage of 127 grooms and 130 brides; the second marriage of 33 grooms and 30 brides; the third of 3 grooms and 1 bride, and the fourth of 1 groom. The number of the marriage is not given for 29 grooms and 32 brides, showing 33 defective certificates in this respect. In 1 case both parties were under 20 years of age; in 29 both were between 20 and 25 years of age; in 10 both between 25 and 30; in 6 both were between 30 and 40 years; in 2 both were between 40 and 50 years; and in 2 both were between 50 and 60 years of age; in 26 the age of neither party is given, showing 28 certificates defective in this respect. Two grooms and 32 brides were under 20 years of age; 54 grooms and 75 brides between 20 and 25 years; 45 grooms and 30 brides between 25 and 30 years; 37 grooms and 16 brides between 30 and 40 years; 14 grooms and 8 brides between 40 and 50 years; 11 grooms and 4 brides between 50 and 60 years; 4 grooms between 60 and 70 years, and 26 grooms and 28 brides age not given.

Three hundred and fifty-nine white grooms and 353 white brides, 96 colored grooms and 92 colored brides sign the certificates by writing; 17 white grooms and 22 white brides, 29 colored grooms and 32 colored brides sign by mark, and 140 white grooms, 141 white brides, 68 colored grooms and 69 colored brides do not sign at all; making 418 defects in these certificates in this respect.

I confidently believe, and its is earnestly to be desired that these records may be rendered more perfect ere another year. Our ministers are beginning to realize the necessity for more prompt and perfect returns, and I trust the next report of this department may contain more satisfactory data on this subject.

TABLE XXVIII.—MARRIAGES.—*Showing nationality of brides and grooms of the white race for the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Birthplaces of grooms.	Birthplaces of brides.							Total.
	United States.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, and Wales.	Germany.	British America.	Not given.	All other countries.	
United States	385	3	1	5	......	1	1	396
Ireland	9	9	......	......	......	......	......	18
England, Scotland, and Wales	11	......	1	......	......	1	......	13
Germany	14	......	......	7	......	......	......	21
British America	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2
Not given	10	......	......	......	......	49	......	59
All other countries	5	......	......	1	......	......	1	7
Total	435	13	2	13	......	51	2	516

TABLE XXIX AND XXX.—MARRIAGES.—*Showing number of marriages, classed according to color, for the year ending June 30, 1879.*

Number of marriage of groom.	Number of marriage of brides.										Total.	
	First marriage.		Second marriage.		Third marriage.		Fourth marriage.		Not given.			
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
First marriage	346	114	15	9	1	......	......	......	2	4	364	127
Second marriage	37	14	21	18	1	1	......	......	1	......	60	33
Third marriage	2	1	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	3
Fourth marriage	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Sixth marriage	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Not given	4	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	82	28	87	29
Total	390	130	38	30	3	1	......	......	85	32	516	193

TABLE XXXI AND XXXII.—MARRIAGES.—*Showing ages of brides and grooms, classed according to color, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Ages of grooms.	Ages of brides.																		Total.	
	Under 20 years.		20 to 25 years.		25 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 to 70 years.		Over 70 years.		Not given.			
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Under 20 years	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
20 to 25 years	50	23	83	29	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	146	54
25 to 30 years	31	4	69	26	37	10	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	141	45
30 to 40 years	13	3	40	13	31	14	28	6	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	117	37
40 to 50 years	2	1	4	5	4	3	9	3	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	22	14
50 to 60 years	....	....	....	1	4	1	5	4	2	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	13	11
60 to 70 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	4
Over 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...
Age not given	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	26	65	26
Total	97	32	198	75	85	30	47	16	13	8	4	4	1	....	....	....	71	28	516	193

TABLE XXXIII.—MARRIAGES.—*Showing the manner of signing the marriage certificates by contracting parties, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

How signed.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	
By writing	359	353	96	92	900
By mark	17	22	29	32	100
Not signed	140	141	68	69	418
Total	516	516	193	193	1,418

TABLE XXXIV.—MARRIAGES.—*Showing number of marriages solemnized by clergymen of different denominations, for the year ending June* 30, 1879.

Color.	Methodist.	Catholic.	Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Lutheran.	Baptist.	Congregational.	Jewish.	Unitarian.	Swedenborgian.	Campbellite.	Middle Reform.	Total.
White	190	95	78	61	47	24	11	4	3	1	1	1	516
Colored	27	28	......	3	......	131	4	......	......	......	......	......	193
Total	217	123	78	64	47	155	15	4	3	1	1	1	709

NOTE.—There were three marriages reported during the year, being what are called mixed marriages. The groom was white in two cases and colored in one; the bride, *vice versa*. In one case in which the groom was white, both parties were natives of Virginia; the other case the groom was a native of Germany, the bride of South Carolina. In the case in which the groom was colored, he was a native of Maryland, the bride of Ireland. These three are not included in any of the tables.

COMPLICATIONS OF DISEASES.

The following shows some of the complications of diseases given by the physicians in their certificates of death. The first figures indicate whites, the second colored decedents. Where but one number is given, white is meant, unless otherwise stated.

Scarlet fever, united with measles, 1; with diphtheria, 2; followed by uremia, 3; by diphtheria, 4—1; by anasarca, 5—2; congestion of the lungs, 3—1; brain complications, 25—1; nephritis, 7—4; septicæmia, 2; bronchitis, 2 colored; dropsy, 2—2.

Pneumonia, preceded by whooping-cough, 12—24; measles, 8—7; malarial fever, 2—2; phthisis pulmonalis, 2—1; scarlet fever, 4—1; followed by phthisis pulmonalis, 10—12; brain complications, 6—11; gangrene of the lungs, 2—1; complicated with bronchitis, 8—5; pleurisy, 13—9; hemorrhage, 1; heart clot, 1; double, 9—3.

Measles, followed by diarrhœal diseases, 4—2; brain complications, 7—2; dropsy and anasarca, 1—2; diseases of the respiratory organs, 4—2.

Dentition, followed by brain complications, 14—24; diarrhœal diseases, 11—16; marasmus, 3 colored.

Diarrhœa and dysentery, produced by artificial feeding, 5—4; complicated with brain trouble, 7—8; followed by cholera infantum, 2—11; marasmus, 1—12.

Convulsions, with cholera infantum, 7—7; whooping-cough, 3—15; intermittent fever, 6—6; diarrhœa and dysentery, 5—7; ascarides, 1 colored; bronchitis, 1—4; croup, 1—1; catarrh, 5 colored; acute brain diseases, 15—9; tubercular meningitis, 5—6; followed by cerebral effusion, 9—2.

Typhoid fever, with hemorrhage of bowels, 2 colored; perforation 2—1; relapse, 1; brain complications, 4—1.

Phthisis pulmonalis, preceded by scrofula, 1—3; complicated with diarrhœa, 2; hemorrhage, 8—14; bronchitis, 2; curvature of spine, 1.

Bronchitis, following whooping-cough, 4—3.

Embolism, from defect of heart, 4—2.

Rheumatism, with heart disease, 11—9.

Anasarca and dropsy, following heart disease, 12—21.

Puerperal hemorrhage, after use of instruments, 1.

Puerperal septicæmia, following retained placenta, 1; miscarriage, 1 colored.

One case of strangulated umbilical hernia, in a female (white) 50 years of age.

Four cases of trismus, produced by displacement of cranial bones.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The following-named works, reports, and papers have been added to our library during the year:

Medical and Surgical History of the War. 3 vols.

Circulars 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10, Surgeon-General's Office. 7 vols.

Report of Commissioner of Education, 1876. Parts 1 and 2.

Report of Children's Hospital, 1878. 1 vol.

Index Medicus, a monthly classified record of the current medical literature of the world. 1 vol.

Conclusions of Board of Experts authorized to investigate the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. 1 vol.

Report of Dr. E. O. Brown, in charge of yellow-fever hospital, Louisville, Ky. 1 vol.

Letter of Secretary of War to the President, January 15, 1879, relative to the sanitary condition of Washington, and for deepening river channel.

House Drainage and Water Service. Bayless. 1 vol. (purchased.)

Sanitary Examination of Water, Air, and Food. Fox. 1 vol. (purchased).

Sanitarian, The, from January, 1879 (purchased).

National Medical Review, from December, 1878 (purchased).

Popular Science Monthly, from January, 1879 (purchased).

Plumber and Sanitary Engineer, from January, 1879 (purchased).

Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Annual Reports of Registrar-General of England, 1875 and 1876. 2 vols.

Quarterly Returns of Registrar-General of England for 1878.

Weekly Returns of Registrar-General of England for January, 1879.

Report of Health Department, Baltimore, 1878. 1 vol.

Report of Health Officer, Burlington, Vt., 1878. 1 vol.

Report of State Board of Health of Colorado, 1877. 1 vol.

Report of Health Officer, Rochester, N. Y., 1877 and 1878. 1 vol.

Report of Board of Health, Utica, N. Y., 1878. 1 vol.

Report of State Board of Health, Michigan. 1 vol.

Report of State Board of Health, Illinois. 1 vol.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and supplement, and Seventh and supplement, Annual Reports of the Local Government Board, London, England, for the years 1871-'72 to 1877-'78, inclusive. 8 vols.

Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board, 1874. New Series No. 2. 1 vol.

Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board, 1874 and 1875. Nos. 4 and 5. 2 vols.

First Annual Report State Board of Health, Connecticut. 1 vol.

Annual Report Board of Health, Cambridge, Mass. 1 vol.

First Annual Report Board of Health, Buffalo, N. Y. 1 vol.

First Annual Report Commissioner of Health, Milwaukee, 1878. 1 vol.

Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports Eye and Ear Institute, Maryland, 1876 and 1878. 1 vol.

The Proceedings of Medical Society, county of Kings, New York, April, 1879. 1 vol.

Report of Health Department of Chicago, 1878. 1 vol.

First Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Rhode Island, 1879. 1 vol.

Bulletin de Statistiques Municipale, Paris.

First Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Somerville, Mass., 1879. 1 vol.

Twelfth Annual Report of Board of Health of Dayton, Ohio, 1879. 1 vol.

The Mayor's Address, together with Reports of City Officers of Aurora, Ill., 1879.

Tenth Annual Report State Board of Health, Massachusetts, 1878. 1 vol.

Twelfth Annual Report of Health Department of Cincinnati, Ohio, 1879. 1 vol.

Annual Report Board of Health of Hamilton, Ohio, 1878 and 1879. 1 vol.

Report Board of Health, Newburg, N. Y. 1 vol.

Annual Report of Board of Health of Toledo, Ohio. 1 vol.

Third Annual Report of State Board of Health, Wisconsin. 1 vol.

Seventh Registration Report of the State of Michigan. 1 vol.

Proceedings of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

Annual Report of Board of Health, of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, of Richmond, Va. 1878. 1 vol.

W. H. Powers' Report to Registrar-General on Outbreak of Diphtheria at the village of Bleadon, in Oxbridge Rural Sanitary District, England.

Dr. T. Thorne's Report to Medical Officer of Health on Sanitary Condition of District of Penistone, with reference to Infectious Diseases in the District.

Annual Report of City Registrar of Return of Deaths, together with Annual Report of Health Department and Hospital for the year ending December 31, 1878, for Charleston, S. C. 1 vol.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Colored Men of the United States held in the State Capital at Nashville, Tenn. 1 vol.

Annual Report of the City Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Boston, Mass. 1 vol.

Report of Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, relative to the Imports, Exports, Immigration, and Navigation of the United States, three months ending March 31, 1879.

Dr. W. Ogle's Report to the Local Government Board, England, on an outbreak of Diphtheria in the Sanitary District of Barnstable.

North Carolina Board of Health Method of performing Post-Mortem Examinations.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Boston, 1879. 1 vol.

Report of Board of Health of the City and Port of Philadelphia, 1879. 1 vol.

Dr. Airy's Report to the Local Government Board, England, on an outbreak of Enteric Fever in Chichester.

Dr. Thorne Thorne's Report to the Local Government Board, England, on the Sanitary Condition of Wickford, in the Rural Sanitary District of Billericay, with special reference to a recent Prevalence of Diphtheria in the village.

Dr. Blaxall's Report to the Local Government Board, England, upon an Epidemic of Enteric Fever in the village of Selborne Hauts.

Sanitary Engineering. J. Bailey Denton. 1 vol. (purchased.)

Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health. By A. H. Buck, M. D. 2 vols. (purchased).

Ammaire de La Mortalitè un Tableaux Statistiques des causes De Deces for 1879. Ville de Bruxelles, Belgium. 1 vol.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1878. 1 vol.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Health Officer of Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES.

Estimate of appropriations required to defray the expenses of conducting the sanitary service, to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, and to prevent domestic animals from running at large in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

For salary of health officer	$3,000
For six sanitary inspectors, at $1,200 each	7,200
For two food-inspectors, at 1,200 each	2,400
For clerks	7,000
For salary of pound-master*	1,200
For messenger*	600
For contingent expenses, including books, stationery, fuel, rent, disinfectants, and miscellaneous items	4,000
Total	25,400

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* The increase of $1,000 asked in these estimates over appropriation of last year is made by an addition of $200 to the salary of pound-master, making it $1,200, which amount, I think, should be given that officer, he having his duties largely increased by the recent extension in the area for the taking up and impounding of domestic animals. Six hundred dollars is for the payment of a messenger, that item being omitted last year, and $200 additional is added to miscellaneous expenses for purchase of a new wagon for pound service.

APPENDIX.

The following tables, showing the vital statistics of European states, are taken from the Report of the Registrar-General of England for 1878, and presented for general information of statisticians and others.

The facts therein contained will prove of general interest.

TABLE 1.

Proportion of persons married, births, and deaths per 1,000 *of the population in England and Wales, and in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, and Transylvania, Prussia, German Empire, Belgium, The Netherlands, France, Spain, and Italy.*

[Tabulated from returns furnished by the authorities of the various states.]

MARRIAGE-RATE.

Years.	England and Wales.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1853	17.9	18.5	14.4	16.8	......	17.0	......	13.5	15.5	15.5	......	......
1854	17.2	17.5	15.4	15.4	......	15.6	......	12.9	14.9	14.9	......	......
1855	16.2	17.1	15.0	14.6	......	15.2	......	12.9	14.5	15.7	......	......
1856	16.7	17.3	14.9	18.8	......	16.3	......	14.5	15.1	15.7	......	......
1857	16.5	18.0	15.5	17.6	......	18.6	......	16.3	15.8	16.3	......	......
1858	16.0	17.5	16.2	17.3	......	18.9	......	16.5	15.9	16.9	......	......
1859	17.0	16.9	16.6	14.8	......	16.7	......	15.8	16.3	16.4	......	......
1860	17.1	16.0	15.6	17.5	......	16.8	......	14.8	16.2	15.8	......	......
1861	16.3	14.9	14.5	17.1	......	15.9	......	14.1	16.1	16.3	16.5	......
1862	16.1	14.7	14.1	18.0	......	16.8	......	14.1	15.6	16.2	16.0	......
1863	16.8	15.0	14.5	17.3	......	17.3	......	14.6	16.5	16.0	15.3	16.3
1864	17.3	11.3	14.0	16.7	......	17.2	......	15.0	16.7	15.8	15.5	16.0
1865	17.5	17.8	14.1	16.0	......	18.1	......	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.7	18.0
1866	17.5	16.8	13.4	13.5	16.3	15.5	......	15.1	16.7	16.0	15.9	11.2
1867	16.5	15.3	12.2	17.8	20.8	18.6	......	15.6	16.7	15.7	14.2	13.4
1868	16.1	14.6	10.9	18.5	27.3	17.6	......	14.6	15.3	15.7	13.3	14.3
1869	15.9	14.7	11.3	20.7	22.0	17.8	......	14.8	15.5	16.5	16.2	15.9
1870	16.1	14.7	13.1	19.4	19.6	14.7	......	13.9	15.8	12.1	12.5	14.6
1871	16.7	14.6	13.0	19.0	20.8	15.9	......	14.7	15.9	14.4	......	14.9
1872	17.5	15.0	13.9	18.4	21.5	20.6	20.6	15.5	16.4	19.5	......	15.0
1873	17.6	16.2	14.6	18.5	22.6	20.3	20.0	15.5	17.0	17.7	......	15.8
1874	17.1	16.4	14.5	17.9	21.4	19.4	19.1	15.1	16.6	16.6	......	15.2
1875	16.8	16.9	14.0	16.9	21.9	18.0	18.2	14.5	16.6	16.4	......	16.8
1876	16.7	17.0	14.1	16.3	......	17.1	17.0	14.3	16.4	15.8	......	16.2

BIRTH-RATE.

Years.	England and Wales.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1853	33.3	31.9	31.4	40.8	......	37.1	......	28.1	33.0	25.9	......	......
1854	34.1	32.9	33.5	38.4	......	36.3	......	28.8	32.6	25.5	......	......
1855	33.7	32.1	31.8	36.9	......	34.5	......	27.3	32.0	24.9	......	......
1856	34.5	32.6	31.5	39.6	......	34.7	......	29.6	32.6	26.3	......	......
1857	34.4	33.2	32.4	42.9	......	38.6	......	31.3	34.6	25.9	......	......
1858	33.7	33.4	34.8	42.2	......	39.4	......	31.4	32.3	26.7	......	......
1859	35.0	33.8	35.0	43.2	......	39.8	......	32.1	34.9	27.9	......	......
1860	34.4	32.7	34.8	40.6	......	38.6	......	30.6	31.7	26.2	......	......
1861	34.6	31.8	32.6	40.0	......	37.5	......	30.8	35.2	26.9	39.3	......
1862	35.0	31.0	33.4	40.3	......	37.0	......	30.1	33.1	26.5	38.3	......
1863	35.3	31.1	33.6	39.9	......	39.3	......	31.8	36.1	26.9	37.4	39.1
1864	35.4	30.3	33.6	40.4	......	39.4	......	31.5	35.5	26.6	38.5	37.8
1865	35.4	31.4	32.8	39.1	......	39.1	......	31.4	35.9	26.5	37.9	38.3
1866	35.2	32.2	33.1	44.2	42.1	39.2	......	31.7	35.3	26.4	37.3	38.7
1867	35.4	30.5	30.8	34.7	38.8	36.9	......	32.1	35.2	26.4	37.3	36.5
1868	35.8	31.2	27.5	39.3	42.4	36.8	......	31.5	34.7	25.7	34.4	35.3
1869	34.8	29.5	28.2	40.2	42.6	37.7	......	31.6	34.5	25.7	35.7	37.0
1870	35.2	30.5	28.3	40.5	41.7	38.1	......	32.3	35.9	25.5	35.4	36.7
1871	35.0	30.2	30.4	39.9	43.0	33.8	......	31.0	35.3	22.6	......	37.0
1872	35.8	30.3	30.0	39.9	41.0	39.7	39.4	32.3	35.8	26.8	......	37.8
1873	35.5	30.7	30.8	40.3	42.2	39.7	39.7	32.5	36.0	26.1	......	36.3
1874	36.2	30.8	30.9	40.1	42.7	40.1	40.1	32.6	36.1	26.2	......	34.9
1875	35.5	31.8	31.0	40.4	45.2	40.5	40.6	32.5	36.3	26.0	......	37.7
1876	36.6	32.5	30.7	40.6	......	40.5	40.8	33.2	36.8	26.3	......	39.0

Proportion of persons married, births, and deaths per 1,000 *of the population, &c.*—Cont'd.

DEATH-RATE.

Years.	England and Wales.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1853	22.9	24.3	23.7	35.0	......	29.0	......	22.1	24.5	22.0	......	......
1854	23.5	18.5	19.8	37.4	......	27.6	......	22.5	23.9	27.4	......	......
1855	22.6	20.1	21.5	46.0	......	30.6	......	24.5	28.1	25.9	......	......
1856	20.5	18.9	21.8	31.9	......	26.2	......	21.5	23.4	23.2	......	......
1857	21.8	21.9	27.6	29.6	......	28.2	......	22.6	27.3	23.7	......	......
1858	23.1	23.3	21.7	32.0	......	27.6	......	23.3	27.8	24.0	......	......
1859	22.4	20.4	20.1	30.7	......	25.7	......	23.9	31.2	26.9	......	......
1860	21.2	20.2	17.6	29.8	......	23.7	......	19.6	24.7	21.4	......	......
1861	21.6	18.4	18.5	31.4	......	25.3	......	22.2	25.2	23.2	26.3	......
1862	21.4	18.4	21.4	30.9	......	24.5	......	20.7	23.7	21.7	26.8	......
1863	23.0	18.3	19.3	31.1	......	26.0	......	22.1	23.2	22.5	28.5	30.8
1864	23.7	28.3	20.2	30.2	......	26.0	......	28.5	25.1	22.7	30.6	29.7
1865	23.2	23.2	19.4	31.0	......	27.2	......	24.5	25.8	24.3	32.8	29.8
1866	23.4	20.9	20.0	33.3	38.9	34.0	......	30.3	28.7	23.2	28.0	29.0
1867	21.7	20.0	19.6	28.1	33.5	25.6	......	21.6	23.6	22.7	29.1	34.2
1868	21.9	19.3	21.0	29.3	33.8	27.3	......	21.7	24.8	24.1	32.6	30.5
1869	22.3	19.1	22.3	28.9	32.0	25.9	......	21.8	23.0	23.5	32.6	27.7
1870	22.9	19.1	19.8	29.2	32.6	25.9	......	23.3	25.7	28.3	30.1	29.8
1871	22.6	19.5	17.2	30.0	39.0	28.4	......	28.5	29.4	34.8	......	30.0
1872	21.3	18.3	16.3	32.4	42.3	29.3	29.0	23.2	25.7	22.0	......	30.7
1873	21.1	18.6	17.2	38.5	65.1	28.0	28.2	21.5	24.0	23.3	......	30.0
1874	22.3	19.9	20.3	31.3	42.6	25.9	26.7	20.5	22.6	21.4	......	30.3
1875	22.8	21.0	20.2	29.7	37.2	26.4	27.6	22.7	25.4	23.1	......	30.7
1876	21.0	20.0	19.5	29.4	......	25.4	26.3	21.9	23.3	22.7	......	28.7

NOTE.—Cholera is given as being chiefly the cause of the high rate of mortality in Denmark in 1853 in Sweden in 1853, 1857, and 1866; in Austria in 1866 and 1873; in Hungary in 1866, 1873, and 1874; in Prussia in 1866; in Belgium in 1866; in the Netherlands in 1859 and 1866, where also small-pox prevailed in 1871; and in France in 1865 and 1866. War contributed to the same end in Denmark in 1850 and 1864; in Austria in 1866; in Prussia in 1866, 1870, and 1871; and in France in 1870 and 1871.

TABLE 2.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

Years.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17.9	33.3	22.9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17.2	34.1	23.5
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	16.2	33.7	22.6
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	16.7	34.5	20.5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16.5	34.4	21.8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16.0	33.7	23.1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	17.0	35.0	22.4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17.1	34.4	21.2
1861*	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	16.3	34.6	21.6
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	16.1	35.0	21.4
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	16.8	35.3	23.0
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	17.3	35.4	23.7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	17.5	35.4	23.2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17.5	35.2	23.4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	16.5	35.4	21.7
868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	16.1	35.8	21.9
869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	15.9	34.8	22.3

TABLE 2—*England and Wales, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Number.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1870	22, 501, 316	181, 655	363, 310	792, 787	515, 329	16. 1	35. 2	22. 9
1871*	22, 782, 812	190, 112	380, 224	797, 428	514, 879	16. 7	35. 0	22. 6
1872	23, 067, 835	201, 267	402, 534	825, 907	492, 265	17. 5	35. 8	21. 3
1873	23, 356, 414	205, 615	411, 230	829, 778	492, 520	17. 6	35. 5	21. 1
1874	23, 648, 609	202, 010	404, 020	854, 956	526, 632	17. 1	36. 2	22. 3
1875	23, 944, 459	201, 212	402, 424	850, 607	546, 453	16. 8	35. 5	22. 8
1876	24, 244, 010	201, 874	403, 748	887, 968	510, 315	16. 7	36. 6	21. 0

* Census years.

TABLE 3.

DENMARK (THE KINGDOM PROPERLY SO CALLED).—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1850 *to* 1876.

[Supplied by the Statistical Bureau of Denmark.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population February 1.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1850*	1, 407, 747	10, 824	21, 648	44, 768	†27, 231	15. 4	31. 8	†19. 3
1851	1, 425, 700	14, 205	28, 410	43, 338	26, 570	19. 9	30. 4	18. 6
1852	1, 443, 900	14, 153	28, 306	48, 390	28, 550	19. 6	33. 5	19. 8
1853	1, 462, 300	13, 521	27, 042	46, 614	†35, 592	18. 5	31. 9	†24. 3
1854	1, 481, 000	12, 994	25, 988	48, 725	27, 439	17. 5	32. 9	18. 5
1855*	1, 499, 850	12, 821	25, 642	48, 160	30, 157	17. 1	32. 1	20. 1
1856	1, 519, 500	13, 175	26, 350	49, 553	28, 662	17. 3	32. 6	18. 9
1857	1, 539, 300	13, 847	27, 694	51, 054	33, 768	18. 0	33. 2	21. 9
1858	1, 559, 500	13, 626	27, 252	52, 115	36, 388	17. 5	33. 4	23. 3
1859	1, 579, 900	13, 334	26, 668	53, 361	32, 268	16. 9	33. 8	20. 4
1860*	1, 608, 362	12, 849	25, 698	52, 536	32, 524	16. 0	32. 7	20. 2
1861	1, 625, 200	12, 097	24, 194	51, 616	29, 947	14. 9	31. 8	18. 4
1862	1, 642, 200	12, 044	24, 088	50, 942	30, 200	14. 7	31. 0	18. 4
1863	1, 659, 400	12, 456	24, 912	51, 701	30, 333	15. 0	31. 1	18. 3
1864	1, 676, 700	9, 466	18, 932	50, 797	†39, 100	11. 3	30. 3	†23. 3
1865*	1, 694, 300	15, 056	30, 112	53, 218	39, 266	17. 8	31. 4	23. 2
1866	1, 712, 000	14, 354	28, 708	55, 141	35, 707	16. 8	32. 2	20. 9
1867	1, 729, 900	13, 225	26, 450	52, 700	34, 553	15. 3	30. 5	20. 0
1868	1, 748, 000	12, 769	25, 538	54, 490	33, 816	14. 6	31. 2	19. 3
1869	1, 766, 300	12, 971	25, 942	52, 109	33, 781	14. 7	29. 5	19. 1
1870*	1, 784, 741	13, 134	26, 268	54, 420	34, 091	14. 7	30. 5	19. 1
1871	1, 803, 400	13, 207	26, 414	54, 396	35, 075	14. 6	30. 2	19. 5
1872	1, 822, 300	13, 627	27, 254	55, 221	33, 433	15. 0	30. 3	18. 3
1873	1, 841, 300	14, 903	29, 806	56, 571	34, 250	16. 2	30. 7	18. 6
1874	1, 860, 600	15, 260	30, 520	57, 278	37, 046	16. 4	30. 8	19. 9
1875	1, 880, 100	15, 915	31, 830	59, 749	39, 423	16,9	31. 8	21. 0
1876	1, 899, 700	16, 183	32, 366	61, 790	37, 956	17. 0	32. 5	20. 0

NOTE.—An addition of territory containing a population of about 8,000 was made in 1864, and the facts relating to these are shown in this table from 1860. Previous to January 1, 1860, children who died within twenty-four hours after birth were counted as still-born.

* Census years.

† Cholera was epidemic in the year 1853, and war raged in the years 1850 and 1864.

TABLE 4.

SWEDEN.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1850 *to* 1876.

[Supplied by Dr. Berg, chief of the statistical department of Sweden.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Population 31st December from parochial registers of population.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1850*	3, 482, 541	26, 267	52, 534	110, 399	68, 514	15. 2	31. 9	19. 8
1851	3, 517, 759	25, 750	51, 500	111, 065	72, 506	14. 7	31. 7	20. 8
1852	3, 540, 421	24, 150	48, 300	108, 305	80, 090	13. 7	30. 7	22. 7
1853	3, 562, 543	25, 596	51, 192	111, 407	†84, 047	14. 4	31. 4	†23. 7
1854	3, 605, 321	27, 585	55, 170	120, 107	70, 846	15. 4	33. 5	19. 8
1855*	3, 641, 011	27, 253	54, 506	115, 072	77, 734	15. 0	31. 8	21. 5
1856	3, 672, 988	27, 221	54, 442	115, 082	79, 618	14. 9	31. 5	21. 8
1857	3, 687, 601	28, 531	57, 062	119, 349	†101, 491	15. 5	32. 4	27. 6
1858	3, 734, 240	30, 092	60, 184	129, 039	80, 498	16. 2	34. 8	21. 7
1859	3, 787, 735	31, 125	62, 250	131, 605	75, 720	16. 6	35. 0	20. 1
1860*	3, 859, 728	29, 839	59, 678	133, 162	67, 502	15. 6	34. 8	17. 6
1861	3, 917, 339	28, 272	56, 544	126, 634	71, 829	14. 5	32. 6	18. 5
1862	3, 965, 899	27, 825	55, 650	131, 584	84, 350	14. 1	33. 4	21. 4
1863	4, 022, 564	29, 013	58, 026	134, 279	77, 227	14. 5	33. 6	19. 3
1864	4, 070, 061	28, 248	56, 496	136, 004	81, 937	14. 0	33. 6	20. 2
1865	4, 114, 141	28, 944	57, 888	134, 281	79, 216	14. 1	32. 8	19. 4
1866	4, 160, 677	27, 797	55, 594	136, 989	†82, 666	13. 4	33. 1	20. 0
1867	4, 195, 681	25, 440	50, 880	128, 832	82, 072	12. 2	30. 8	19. 6
1868	4, 173, 080	22, 833	45, 666	114, 955	87, 807	10. 9	27. 5	21. 0
1869	4, 158, 757	23, 503	47, 006	117, 677	92, 775	11. 3	28. 2	22. 3
1870*	4, 168, 525	25, 072	50, 144	119, 838	82, 449	13. 1	28. 3	19. 8
1871	4, 204, 177	27, 187	54, 374	127, 333	72, 046	13. 0	30. 4	17. 2
1872	4, 250, 412	29, 470	58, 940	126, 983	68, 802	13. 9	30. 0	16. 3
1873	4, 297, 972	31, 257	62, 514	131, 643	73, 525	14. 6	30. 8	17. 2
1874	4, 341, 559	31, 422	62, 844	133, 249	†87, 760	14. 5	30. 9	†20. 3
1875	4, 383, 291	30, 762	61, 524	135, 958	88, 439	14. 0	31. 0	20. 2
1876	4, 429, 713	31, 184	62, 368	135, 890	86, 334	14. 1	30. 7	19. 5

* The populations of these years were enumerated at the respective censuses. Dr. Berg attributes the decrease observable in the population in the years 1868 and 1869 to failure of crops and consequent emigration.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866. In 1874 small-pox caused 4,063 deaths (the highest number in any year since 1801), scarlet fever 2,418 deaths, and typhus and typhoid fever 2,149 deaths.

TABLE 5.

AUSTRIA.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

[Furnished by Dr. A. Ficker, the chief of the statistical department of Austria.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Married persons.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	31, 328, 874	263, 627	527, 254	1, 279, 226	1, 096, 119	16. 8	40. 8	35. 0
1854	31, 493, 583	241, 799	483, 598	1, 208, 853	1, 177, 888	15. 4	38. 4	37. 4
1855	31, 200, 576	228, 515	457, 030	1, 151, 039	1, 435, 949	14. 6	36. 9	46. 0
1856	31, 425, 385	295, 970	591, 940	1, 245, 330	1, 002, 068	18. 8	39. 6	31. 9
1857*	32, 053, 235	281, 643	563, 286	1, 373, 988	947, 817	17. 6	42. 9	29. 6
1858	32, 361, 905	280, 558	561, 116	1, 364, 905	1, 036, 148	17. 3	42. 2	32. 0
1859	32, 750, 697	242, 371	484, 742	1, 413, 983	1, 004, 295	14. 8	43. 2	30. 7

TABLE 5.—*Austria, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Number.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Married persons.	Births.	Deaths.
1860	33, 108, 529	289, 119	578, 238	1, 342, 992	986, 928	17. 5	40. 6	29. 8
1861	33, 399, 945	286, 244	572, 488	1, 334, 727	1, 048, 016	17. 1	40. 0	36. 4
1862	33, 719, 823	304, 188	608, 376	1, 358, 116	1, 043, 403	18. 0	40. 3	30. 9
1863	23, 078, 057	199, 833	399, 666	920, 439	693, 016	17. 3	39. 9	31. 1
1864	23, 317, 544	194, 837	389, 674	942, 826	703, 339	16. 7	40. 4	30. 2
1865	20, 876, 643	167, 004	334, 008	816, 753	646, 980	16. 0	39. 1	31. 0
1866	20, 835, 008	141, 072	282, 144	817, 346	†846, 991	13. 5	44. 2	†33. 3
1867	20, 986, 536	187, 079	374, 158	729, 037	590, 352	17. 8	34. 7	28. 1
1868	21, 185, 021	196, 274	392, 548	832, 684	621, 588	18. 5	39. 3	29. 3
1869*	20, 217, 531	208, 787	417, 574	812, 474	583, 995	20. 7	40. 2	28. 9
1870	20, 385, 498	197, 497	394, 994	825, 017	595, 146	19. 4	40. 5	29. 2
1871	20, 555, 370	194, 591	389, 182	820, 869	616, 729	19. 0	39. 9	30. 0
1872	20, 727, 164	191, 277	382, 554	826, 034	671, 303	18. 4	39. 9	32. 4
1873	21, 071, 998	194, 815	389, 630	848, 206	‡811, 150	18. 5	40. 3	‡38. 5
1874	21, 169, 341	189, 017	378, 034	849, 678	662, 929	17. 9	40. 1	31. 3
1875	21, 366, 261	180, 349	360, 698	862, 798	633, 967	16. 9	40. 4	29. 7
1876	21, 565, 435	176, 148	352, 296	874, 623	634, 363	16. 3	40. 6	29. 4

NOTE.—The returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania, from 1853 to 1862, inclusive; since 1862 the returns exclude those portions of the empire. Until 1864 the States of Italy were included; since 1864, however, they are excluded. The facts for Hungary and Transylvania for years subsequent to 1865 appear in table following.

*Census years.

† Dr. Ficker attributes the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to cholera and the war.

‡ Cholera caused the deaths of 107,007 persons in the year 1873.

TABLE 6.

HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1866 *to* 1875.

[Furnished by the Hungarian statistical department at Buda-Pesth.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1866	12, 956, 546	105, 670	211, 340	546, 110	†504, 043	16. 3	42. 1	†38. 9
1867	13, 026, 346	135, 601	271, 202	506, 234	436, 434	20. 8	38. 8	33. 5
1868	13, 140, 388	179, 637	359, 274	557, 811	443, 799	27. 3	42. 4	33. 8
1869*	13, 282, 405	146, 272	292, 544	566, 123	424, 106	22. 0	42. 6	32. 0
1870	13, 685, 852	133, 999	267, 998	570, 692	446, 085	19. 6	41. 7	32. 6
1871	13, 741, 650	142, 853	285, 706	591, 148	535, 350	20. 8	43. 0	39. 0
1872	13, 724, 567	147, 555	295, 110	563, 362	580, 448	21. 5	41. 0	42. 3
1873	13, 417, 304	153, 068	306, 136	566, 792	†874, 055	22. 6	42. 2	†65. 1
1874	13, 418, 020	143, 718	287, 436	572, 444	†571, 728	21. 4	42. 7	†42. 6
1875	13, 525, 945	147, 027	294, 054	606, 956	499, 031	21. 9	45. 2	37. 2

NOTE.—The above figures do not include the facts for Croatia or Sclavonia.

* The population enumerated at the census in 1869 was 13,685,852.

†Cholera.

TABLE 7.

PRUSSIA.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

[Furnished by Dr. Engel, director of the statistical department of Prussia.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	17, 065, 143	145, 345	290, 690	633, 018	495, 092	17. 0	37. 1	29. 0
1854	17, 183, 544	134, 261	268, 522	622, 917	475, 005	15. 6	36. 3	27. 6
1855*	17, 202, 831	131, 911	263, 822	593, 511	526, 154	15. 2	34. 5	30. 6
1856	17, 328, 539	141, 267	282, 534	601, 005	453, 298	16. 3	34. 7	26. 2
1857	17, 479, 512	162, 475	324, 950	674, 784	493, 173	18. 6	38. 6	28. 2
1858*	17, 739, 913	167, 387	334, 774	699, 354	488, 912	18. 9	39. 4	27. 6
1859	17, 983, 484	150, 569	301, 138	715, 635	462, 360	16. 7	39. 8	25. 7
1860	18, 105, 757	151, 847	303, 694	699, 403	429, 968	16. 8	38. 6	23. 7
1861*	18, 491, 220	146, 992	293, 984	692, 989	467, 612	15. 9	37. 5	25. 3
1862	18, 711, 806	157, 118	314, 236	692, 395	457, 736	16. 8	37. 0	24. 5
1863	18, 950, 278	163, 704	327, 408	745, 226	492, 068	17. 3	39. 3	26. 0
1864*	19, 255, 139	165, 590	331, 180	758, 983	503, 279	17. 2	39. 4	26. 0
1865	19, 465, 636	176, 236	352, 472	761, 298	530, 157	18. 1	39. 1	27. 2
1866	19, 544, 030	151, 759	303, 518	765, 342	†664, 903	15. 5	39. 2	†34. 0
1867*	23, 971, 337	222, 466	444, 932	884, 471	614, 852	18. 6	36. 9	25. 6
1868	24, 148, 516	212, 958	425, 916	887, 810	658, 728	17. 6	36. 8	27. 3
1869	24, 380, 505	216, 914	433, 828	919, 075	632, 042	17. 8	37. 7	25. 9
1870	24, 635, 893	181, 539	363, 078	938, 489	665, 942	14. 7	38. 1	25. 9
1871*	24, 643, 623	195, 974	391, 948	832, 130	708, 469	15. 9	33. 8	28. 4
1872	24, 727, 067	255, 421	510, 842	982, 525	724, 780	20. 6	39. 7	29. 3
1873	24, 901, 789	252, 872	505, 744	987, 392	698, 366	20. 3	39. 7	28. 0
1874	25, 185, 522	244, 773	489, 546	1, 011, 137	651, 094	19. 4	40. 1	25. 9
1875*	25, 693, 634	230, 860	461, 720	1, 039, 753	678, 657	18. 0	40. 5	26. 4
1876	25, 971, 962	221, 712	443, 424	1, 053, 070	659, 537	17. 1	40. 5	25. 4

NOTE.—The returns for Prussia include Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau, in and after the year 1867. The deaths for 1866, 1870, and 1871 include the military that fell in the wars.

* Census years. † Cholera prevailed in the year 1866.

TABLE 8.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1872 *to* 1876.

[Furnished by the statistical department of the German Empire.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportions per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1872	41, 228, 207	423, 900	847, 800	1, 626, 037	1, 194, 732	20. 6	39. 4	29. 0
1873	41, 561, 304	416, 049	832, 098	1, 647, 967	1, 173, 955	20. 0	39. 7	28. 2
1874	41, 999, 349	400, 282	800, 564	1, 682, 737	1, 122, 158	19. 1	40. 1	26. 7
1875*	42, 515, 472	386, 746	773, 492	1, 724, 412	1, 172, 393	18. 2	40. 6	27. 6
1876	43, 072, 342	366, 912	733, 824	1, 757, 701	1, 133, 627	17. 0	40. 8	26. 3

* Census year.

TABLE 9.

BELGIUM.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

Years.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population December 31.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	4, 548, 507	30, 636	61, 272	127, 728	100, 333	13. 5	28. 1	22. 1
1854	4, 584, 932	29, 485	58, 970	131, 837	103, 266	12. 9	28. 8	22. 5
1855	4, 607, 066	29, 815	59, 630	125, 955	112, 716	12. 9	27. 3	24. 5
1856*	4, 529, 461	32, 926	65, 852	134, 187	97, 395	14. 5	29. 6	21. 5
1857	4, 577, 236	37, 292	74, 584	143, 291	103, 458	16. 3	31. 3	22. 6
1858	4, 623, 197	38, 237	76, 474	145, 074	107, 910	16. 5	31. 4	23. 3
1859	4, 671, 187	36, 941	73, 882	149, 812	111, 650	15. 8	32. 1	23. 9
1860	4, 731, 957	35, 112	70, 224	144, 668	92, 871	14. 8	30. 6	19. 6
1861	4, 782, 256	33, 802	67, 604	147, 253	106, 381	14. 1	30. 8	22. 2
1862	4, 836, 566	34, 146	68, 292	145, 608	100, 124	14. 1	30. 1	20. 7
1863	4, 893, 021	35, 813	71, 626	155, 564	107, 959	14. 6	31. 8	22. 1
1864	4, 940, 570	36, 959	73, 918	155, 872	115, 948	15. 0	31. 5	23. 5
1865	4, 984, 351	37, 671	75, 342	156, 323	122, 341	15. 1	31. 4	24. 5
1866*	4, 991, 613	37, 783	75, 566	158, 010	†151, 116	15. 1	31. 7	30. 3
1867	4, 897, 794	38, 244	76, 488	157, 149	105, 576	15. 6	32. 1	21. 6
1868	4, 961, 644	36, 271	72, 542	156, 134	107, 556	14. 6	31. 5	21. 7
1869	5, 021, 336	37, 134	74, 268	158, 687	109, 607	14. 8	31. 6	21. 8
1870	5, 087, 826	35, 263	70, 526	164, 572	118, 359	13. 9	32. 3	23. 3
1871	5, 113, 680	37, 538	75, 076	158, 760	145, 746	14. 7	31. 0	28. 5
1872	5, 175, 037	40, 084	80, 168	167, 377	120, 129	15. 5	32. 3	23. 2
1873	5, 253, 821	40, 598	81, 196	170, 708	112, 873	15. 5	32. 5	21. 5
1874	5, 336, 634	40, 328	80, 656	173, 978	109, 595	15. 1	32. 6	20. 5
1875	5, 403, 006	39, 050	78, 100	175, 552	122, 480	14. 5	32. 5	22. 7
1876*	5, 336, 185	38, 228	76, 456	176, 915	116, 787	14. 3	33. 2	21. 9

* Census years. † Cholera prevailed in the year 1866.

TABLE 10.

THE NETHERLANDS.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

[Supplied by Dr. de Bosch Kemper, chief of the statistical department of The Netherlands.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population		
	Estimated population December 31.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	3, 163, 230	24, 487	48, 974	104, 297	77, 415	15. 5	33. 0	24. 5
1854	3, 198, 349	23, 855	47, 710	104, 244	76, 475	14. 9	32. 6	23. 9
1855	3, 215, 780	23, 367	46, 734	102, 815	90, 202	14. 5	32. 0	28. 1
1856	3, 251, 906	24, 509	49, 018	106, 008	76, 145	15. 1	32. 6	23. 4
1857	3, 282, 210	25, 950	51, 900	113, 426	87, 625	15. 8	34. 6	27. 3
1858	3, 303, 376	26, 342	52, 684	106, 846	91, 925	15. 9	32. 3	27. 8
1859*	3, 308, 969	27, 007	54, 014	115, 569	†103, 067	16. 3	34. 9	†31. 2
1860	3, 336, 429	27, 108	54, 216	105, 847	82, 545	16. 2	31. 7	24. 7
1861	3, 373, 033	27, 172	54, 344	118, 681	85, 133	16. 1	35. 2	25. 2
1862	3, 410, 350	26, 541	53, 082	112, 768	80, 822	15. 6	33. 1	23. 7
1863	3, 453, 425	28, 419	56, 838	124, 758	80, 064	16. 5	36. 1	23. 2
1864	3, 491, 864	29, 154	58, 308	123, 795	87, 766	16. 7	35. 5	25. 1

TABLE 10.—*The Netherlands*—Continued.

Years.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population December 31.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1865	3, 529, 107	29, 806	59, 612	126, 794	91, 074	16. 9	35. 9	25. 8
1866	3, 552, 575	29, 620	59, 240	125, 253	†101, 854	16. 7	35. 3	†28. 7
1867	3, 592, 415	29, 935	59, 870	126, 504	84, 767	16. 7	35. 2	23. 6
1868	3, 628, 468	27, 680	55, 360	126, 059	89, 944	15. 3	34. 7	24. 8
1869*	3, 583, 970	27, 796	55, 592	123, 789	82, 553	15. 5	34. 5	23. 0
1870	3, 618, 323	28, 632	57, 264	129, 997	93, 066	15. 8	35. 9	25. 7
1871	3, 637, 274	28, 991	57, 982	128, 305	†106, 978	15. 9	35. 3	†29. 4
1872	3, 674, 660	30, 189	60, 378	131, 664	94, 594	16. 4	35. 8	25. 7
1873	3, 716, 002	31, 671	63, 342	133, 796	89, 287	17. 0	36. 0	24. 0
1874	3, 767, 263	31, 353	62, 706	136, 072	85, 069	16. 6	36. 1	22. 6
1875	3, 809, 527	31, 553	63, 106	138, 469	96, 834	16. 6	36. 3	25. 4
1876	3, 865, 456	31, 699	63, 398	142, 209	90, 186	16. 4	36. 8	23. 3

* Census years.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1859 and 1866, and was fatal to 3,878 and 19,686 persons respectively; small-pox caused 15,787 deaths in the year 1871.

TABLE 11.

FRANCE.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1853 *to* 1876.

[Supplied by M. Deloche, director of the statistical bureau of France.]

Years.	Numbers.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths, exclusive of still-born.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	36, 108, 206	280, 609	561, 218	936, 967	795, 607	15. 5	25. 9	22. 0
1854	36, 249, 566	270, 696	541, 392	923, 461	992, 779	14. 9	25. 5	27. 4
1855	36, 180, 248	283, 335	566, 670	902, 336	937, 942	15. 7	24. 9	25. 9
1856*	36, 139, 364	284, 401	568, 802	952, 116	837, 082	15. 7	26. 3	23. 2
1857	36, 268, 793	295, 510	591, 020	940, 709	858, 785	16. 3	25. 9	23. 7
1858	36, 350, 717	307, 056	614, 112	969, 343	874, 186	16. 9	26. 7	24. 0
1859	36, 445, 874	298, 417	596, 834	1, 017, 896	979, 333	16. 4	27. 9	26. 9
1860	36, 484, 437	288, 936	577, 872	956, 875	781, 635	15. 8	26. 2	21. 4
1861*	37, 386, 313	305, 203	610, 406	1, 005, 078	866, 597	16. 3	26. 9	23. 2
1862	37, 517, 752	303, 514	607, 028	995, 167	812, 978	16. 2	26. 5	21. 7
1863	37, 699, 941	301, 376	602, 752	1, 012, 794	846, 917	16. 0	26. 9	22. 5
1864	37, 865, 818	299, 579	599, 158	1, 005, 880	860, 330	15. 8	26. 6	22. 7
1865	38, 011, 368	299, 242	598, 484	1, 005, 753	†921, 887	15. 7	26. 5	†24. 3
1866*	38, 067, 064	303, 634	607, 268	1, 006, 258	†884, 573	16. 0	26. 4	†23. 2
1867	38, 188, 749	300, 333	600, 666	1, 007, 755	866, 887	15. 7	26. 4	22. 7
1868	38, 329, 617	301, 225	602, 450	984, 140	922, 038	15. 7	25. 7	24. 1
1869	36, 855, 178	303, 482	606, 964	948, 526	864, 320	16. 5	25. 7	23. 5
1870	36, 985, 212	223, 705	447, 410	943, 515	†1, 046, 909	12. 1	25. 5	†28. 3
1871	36, 544, 067	262, 476	524, 952	826, 121	†1, 271, 010	14. 4	22. 6	†34. 8
1872*	36, 102, 921	352, 754	705, 508	966, 000	793, 064	19. 5	26. 8	22. 0
1873	36, 281, 335	321, 238	642, 476	946, 354	844, 588	17. 7	26. 1	23. 3
1874	36, 459, 749	303, 113	606, 226	954, 652	781, 709	16. 6	26. 2	21. 4
1875	36, 638, 163	300, 427	600, 854	950, 975	845, 062	16. 4	26. 0	23. 1
1876	36, 816, 581	291, 366	582, 732	966, 682	834, 074	15. 8	26. 3	22. 7

* Census years. † Cholera was prevalent in 1865–'66, and war raged in 1870 and 1871.

NOTE.—The population in the four years 1862–'65, and in the years 1867–'69, was estimated by means of the average annual rate of increase observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The returns since the year 1860 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad, civil or military, are registered in the books of the commune in which they were last domiciled.

TABLE 12.

SPAIN.—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1861 *to* 1870.

Years.	Number.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1861	15, 879, 868	130, 731	261, 462	624, 096	417, 764	16. 5	39. 3	26. 3
1862	16, 065, 124	128, 696	257, 392	615, 919	430, 663	16. 0	38. 3	26. 8
1863	16, 210, 263	124, 176	248, 352	606, 800	461, 661	15. 3	37. 4	28. 5
1864	16, 340, 323	126, 303	252, 606	629, 546	499, 486	15. 5	38. 5	30. 6
1865	16, 423, 793	128, 917	257, 834	622, 050	538, 580	15. 7	37. 9	32. 8
1866	16, 579, 090	131, 981	263, 962	618, 981	463, 684	15. 9	37. 3	28. 0
1867	16, 716, 151	118, 409	236, 818	624, 212	487, 151	14. 2	37. 3	29. 1
1868	16, 853, 212	111, 684	223, 368	579, 464	548, 690	13. 3	34. 4	32. 6
1869	16, 883, 986	137, 120	274, 240	602, 287	550, 660	16. 2	35. 7	32. 6
1870*	16, 935, 613	105, 543	211, 086	599, 786	509, 669	12. 5	35. 4	30. 1

*No figures have been received for years subsequent to 1870, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country.

NOTE.—The population enumerated at the census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated population for the years subsequent to 1861 has been deduced from the excess of births over deaths in each year. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

TABLE 13.

ITALY (INCLUSIVE OF VENETIA).—*Population; number, and proportion per* 1,000, *of persons married, births, and deaths in each of the years* 1863 *to* 1876.

[Furnished by Prof. L. Bodio, director of general Italian statistics.]

Years.	Number.					Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
	Estimated population Dec. 31.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births, exclusive of still-born.	Deaths.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
1863	24, 649, 031	201, 225	402, 450	964, 137	760, 164	16. 3	39. 1	30. 8
1864	24, 850, 690	198, 759	397, 518	938, 795	737, 136	16. 0	37. 8	29. 7
1865	25, 065, 239	226, 458	452, 916	961, 234	746, 685	18. 0	38. 3	29. 8
1866	25, 312, 249	†142, 024	†284, 048	980, 200	733, 190	†11. 2	38. 7	29. 0
1867	25, 372, 780	170, 456	340, 912	927, 396	866, 865	13. 4	36. 5	34. 2
1868	25, 495, 972	182, 743	365, 486	900, 416	777, 224	14. 3	35. 3	30. 5
1869	25, 734, 274	205, 287	410, 574	952, 134	713, 832	15. 9	37. 0	27. 7
1870	25, 912, 600	188, 986	377, 972	951, 495	773, 169	14. 6	36. 7	29. 8
1871*	25, 964, 450	192, 839	385, 678	960, 020	778, 798	14. 9	37. 0	30. 0
1872	26, 994, 338	202, 361	404, 722	1, 020, 682	827, 498	15. 0	37. 8	30. 7
1873	27, 165, 553	214, 906	429, 812	985, 188	813, 973	15. 8	36. 3	30. 0
1874	27, 289, 958	207, 997	415, 994	951, 658	827, 253	15. 2	34. 9	30. 3
1875	27, 482, 174	230, 486	460, 972	1, 035, 377	843, 161	16. 8	37. 7	30. 7
1876	27, 769, 475	225, 453	450, 906	1, 083, 721	796, 420	16. 2	39. 0	28. 7

*Census year.

†The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law, which then came into operation, introducing civil marriage, and rendering the church marriages of no legal effect. There had been a marked increase in 1865, resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. After the 1st of January, 1866, the marriages solemnized only in the churches, not being legally recognized, escaped registration; their number, which was very great in 1866 and the following year, is happily decreasing.

NOTE.—The population was estimated in the following manner: To the population of Italy, exclusive of Venetia, according to the census on 31st of December, 1861, was added to the population of Venetia according to the Austrian census in 1858, and also the excess of births over deaths in each year. No correction was made either for immigration or emigration. The population for 1871 (except for Rome, where the census was not taken until 1872) is that enumerated at the census on the last day of December, 1871. The facts for Rome were first included with those for the Kingdom of Italy in 1872.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SMITH TOWNSHEND, M. D.,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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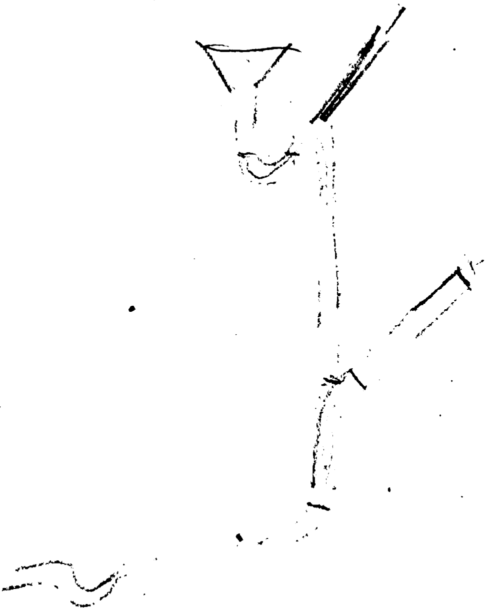

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